

Pound slide goes on as bid for union operation continues

The pound accelerated today as the Government was panicked into hasty action. While Mr Wilson continued to press on with secure trade union co-operation for a voluntary pay

Worst day's loss for two years

There was no effort to stem the fall in the exchange rate. It is clearly the view of the authorities that it would be a complete waste of the country's precious gold and foreign currency reserves to halt the pound's slide in the face of such determined selling. Not until the Government is ready to announce a voluntary pay agreement with the unions to curb or some other measures to curb inflation can the right psychological climate exist on the foreign exchanges to enable the Bank of England to show any signs of success. Mr Healey, the Chancellor, made it clear in the Commons that he would not see any further decline in the pound. The pound fell 3.8 points, the lowest since 1920, with a loss of 29.3 per cent. The FT index fell 3.8 points, to 291.8. This followed a 38.2

Zambia puts economy under state control

President Kaunda, of Zambia, took a firm grip of his country's ailing economy, introducing a series of sweeping nationalization measures. Addressing the National Council of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), he announced the nationalization of all privately held freehold land, cinemas, private nursing homes and the country's main newspaper, the Times of Zambia and its sister Sunday paper, both owned by the British firm, Lornho. President Kaunda also earmarked a number of other areas for state control. These include privately owned rented housing, tobacco factories and the Lornho-owned printing company, Printpak. Over 90 per cent of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings derive from copper, disastrously hit by falling prices, and President Kaunda bluntly told his party: "We have to behave as we are—a poor nation."



Pupils from Turnham infants' school, Brockley, London, busy with paint brushes at Covent Garden yesterday. The Greater London Council invited children to decorate hoardings surrounding the former market.

Mr Stonehouse back in two weeks

Mr John Stonehouse, MP, who is being extradited from Australia, is expected to be back in Britain on July 16, in time to make a personal statement to the Commons before the summer recess, provided that he is granted bail. Mr James Paterson, his Australian solicitor, is expected to fly to Britain next week to brief lawyers who will represent Mr Stonehouse. Mrs Stonehouse stated in London yesterday that her husband would not be appealing against the extradition order. She said: "I am relieved that he is coming home and that things are going to start happening. He can start sorting out his problems, which is important for his peace of mind and for everyone else involved. He seems very strong at the moment and is behaving quite rationally but one doesn't know what any future stress could do to him."

har... than life

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, June 30
While the West Germans have been more successful than anyone else in restraining the cost of living, they have been notably less so in keeping down the cost of dying, according to figures published today. The results of a research by the Federal Association of the German Burial Business in Dusseldorf indicate that the average cost of an interment last year was DM2,700 (£518). This came to twice as much as only five years before. Apparently, according to the association's report, costs have been escalating way beyond the 6 per cent inflation rate in the cost of living. Burial charges levied by municipalities have risen by between 200 and 800 per cent since 1970. The price of a death certificate has trebled, to the equivalent of 36p. The cost of having a bell tolled has gone up from 72p to £3.50. Despite the enormous rise in costs, the association reports that the demand for "a suitable, middle-class interment remains steady. This means business for the undertakers, as about 725,000 people died in West Germany last year. The 500 undertakers who gathered for their association's annual congress were also told that there was a certain fall in demand at the luxury end of the trade. Only 5 per cent of all who die "are laid in a prestige coffin costing up to DM 5,000 for their last journey", the report says. Another 5 per cent were buried in "imitation oak social security coffins". The rest tended to be laid to rest in "middle-class coffins made of pine" and costing between DM 500 and 700. Among other items on today's programme at the congress was an address by a minister of religion who appealed to the undertakers to stop advising bereaved relatives to use "cheap rhymes and slushy phrases" in death notices. Cliches like "a mother's true heart has ceased to beat" were out of place, he said.

hint of cash for farming

and sharp price fluctuations. All those factors pointed to a policy of higher food production in the United Kingdom. The economic crisis of the past 12 months had had a devastating effect on farming because so many costs in agriculture were based on the price of oil. Agriculture should be given credit for contributing its full share to maintaining national industrial output. He said nothing about the timetable for financing the Government's plans for farm expansion, announced in a White Paper two months ago. But it became clear at a press conference held at the show by the Ministry of Agriculture that detailed plans for growth would be made public by early autumn. Of the coming anti-inflation measures, the Prime Minister said they "will not lack courage and determination". But there would be no panic solutions. The measures should instead be carried out on the basis of consent: consent of the management, industrial workers, and with all sections of the rural industry. "The Government

Threat to close schools over cut in teachers

Derbyshire council and county education officers are meeting this morning to appoint a chairman to settle the dispute. The union complains that the county plans to employ 506 teachers fewer than the quota laid down by the Department of Education and Science for 1975-76. Bradford education authority has said that the employment of teachers does not come within the confines of the disputes procedure laid down last year by a joint working party of teachers and teacher employers. Mr Ken Gravelling, one of the union's executive members, said that the authority was planning not to replace 170 teachers. Mr Jarvis said the alternative to the disputes procedure was "sanctions or some form of industrial action by teachers". He said: "If we fall by these means we shall have to consider action in September which could well include part-time education."

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Compromise Cabinet formed in Lebanon

From Paul Martin
Beirut, June 30
Mr Rachid Karami tonight formed a six-man Government whose task it will be to halt the two and a half months old bloody crisis in Lebanon. As the new Cabinet was announced over Beirut radio, the heavy fighting which has paralysed the capital for the past week worsened. The new Government, which resulted from more than a month of political haggling in the spirit of the traditional Lebanese formula "No victor no vanquished". All the principal sects are represented by prominent political figures; and care has been taken to ensure a voice for the warring political groupings in it. A decisive factor in the formation of the Cabinet was a meeting of leaders of the country's political and religious groups today. As they gathered under the auspices of President Suleiman Franjeh, widespread machine gun, mortar and rocket battles terrorized the capital. The most prominent member in Mr Karami's Cabinet is Mr Camille Chamoun, one of the most powerful Maronite leaders and the President at the time of the 1958 civil war. Mr Chamoun, who will represent not only his community but the interests of the right-wing Phalangists in the Cabinet, had only recently been reconciled with Mr Karami after the feud dating back to 1958. According to informed sources, Mr Karami will hold the interior and finance portfolios in addition to the Premiership. Earlier story, page 6

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Exorcism guidelines for the Church

Guidelines for the use of exorcism throughout the Church of England were issued yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan told the General Synod that exorcism should be performed only by experienced persons authorized by the diocesan bishop under four conditions which he set out Page 4

Virginia Wade loses

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88 in jail escape

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Israel defends honouring of Moyne killers

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent
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Queen honours Mr Fulbright

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es faces conference om left wing who ck with pay restraint

...may face the social contract on left-wingers in his union who want no truck with any form of wage restraint.

Despite a day of backstage manoeuvring designed to maintain a united front on wages and political unity with the Government, the policy-making conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union will be divided on a double challenge to the social contract and the Government's proposed flat rate pay policy.

The attack on the social contract will be led by Mr. Norman Tank, a London motor industry worker, and Mr. John Opland, a Dundee busman. They will ask the 1,100 delegates to reject wage regulation in favour of unfettered collective bargaining.

Ranged against that militant will be a composite motion which takes in the views of the executive and calls for a reaffirmation of the need for parity between the Labour Government and the trade union movement, recognising that its understanding is in total opposition to any form of statutory wage control and seeks to sustain the principle of free collective bargaining.

While the semantic difference between the two resolutions might appear small, it is likely to be spelled out by Mr. Jones in the debate this morning, when he will ask delegates to reject the left's policy on the grounds that it would undermine trade union links with the Government and possibly open the way for statutory pay controls.

The leadership's resolution, which is expected to carry the day, also reiterates that continuing support for the Government from the unions depends on the Cabinet's determination to press ahead with the full policy laid down in last year's election manifesto and earlier joint policy documents agreed with the TUC.

In particular they demand: a large-scale redistribution of income and wealth; a massive house building programme using public ownership of land required for housing; a wide-ranging and permanent system of price control; vasty improved social services; more public ownership and planning, including public supervision of the investment policies of large

private corporations; substantial cuts in defence expenditure; controls over dividends and the export of capital.

The flat-rate policy, which Mr. Jones has suggested as a means of curbing wage inflation by giving all workers the same increase of 18 to 210 as a cost-of-living bonus, will come under attack from a Birmingham area resolution tomorrow.

Delegates will be asked to encourage shop stewards to demand pay rises to compensate in full for the increase in the cost of living, whereas Mr. Jones has said that his policy will inevitably mean that workers would have to "share some compensation for past pay increases so that a balance is reached in the middle of next year."

Opening the conference, Mr. Leonard Ford, chairman, said that better pay was not the only answer. "We require a concerted attack on prices in the shops, price control lists, tight inspection and if need be prosecution of offending shopkeepers, the housewives' purse strippers, by local authorities, and a price freeze," he said.

Union to raise sponsorship issue

From Our Labour Editor

Blackpool

Leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union are to meet Mr. Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, for talks soon on the vexed issue of trade union sponsorship of MPs amid a growing resentment inside the union over its sponsorship of Mr. Reg Prentice.

The meeting is understood to have been arranged in the light of widespread criticism inside the union of the moderate policies pursued by Mr. Prentice. Ministers of Overseas Development, whose constituency party has been receiving £350 a year from the union for the past three years.

The issue came briefly and unexpectedly to the surface at the union's policy-making conference in Blackpool yesterday,

in a debate on the balance sheet for the political fund. The report showed that last year the union spent £3,651 sponsoring 29 Labour MPs, compared with £8,730 in 1973 and £7,190 the previous year.

Mr. Walter Wainwright, of Manchester, a building worker, voiced left-wing demands that sponsored MPs should pursue union policies in Parliament or lose their union backing. From the rostrum he attacked "ministers masquerading as socialists" and without mentioning Mr. Prentice, criticised MPs who had declined to meet trade unionists protesting at the imprisonment of the two Shrewsbury building pickets.

Some delegates from the union's No 1 division, covering London and the Home Counties, and some full time officials of the union have been

actively discussing in private here ways of depriving Mr. Prentice's constituency party of the annual financial grant, that could avoid allegations that the union was seeking directly to interfere with the parliamentary freedom of an MP. This would help left-wing members in Mr. Prentice's constituency party who are seeking to get rid of him.

The financial report debated yesterday disclosed that the union spent £435,948 last year on political activity, nearly double the amount of the previous year. Most of the increase was made up in two donations of £60,000 each to the Labour Party's general election campaign funds. Regional expenditure was also up by nearly half to £97,198. The political fund ended up £30,839 in deficit for the year.

Talks on pay claim by TV technicians fail

By Our Labour Staff

Talks aimed at settling the dispute between members of the Association of Broadcasters and Allied Staffs and the Independent Broadcasting Authority reached deadlock last night, with both sides apparently unwilling to compromise on the 3 per cent now separating them.

Mr. Thomas Hearn, the union's general secretary, said that he would now welcome a meeting with the authority's general director. His union, which represents mainly technicians, had originally asked for about 30 per cent, and the company's latest offer is 22 per cent.

Mr. Hearn said: "The union's negotiators argue that the move in the price index within the last year was approximately 25 per cent and that therefore the union could not possibly accept an offer of less than 25 per cent."

There is no immediate threat of an independent television black-out, but the union meets today to discuss the situation.

400,000 motorists face big rise in premiums

More than 400,000 private motorists face a big rise in motor insurance premiums from today.

Cornhill Insurance is raising its rates an average of 18 per cent and Phoenix Assurance by 15 per cent, although most Phoenix clients will be liable only to an extra 8 per cent.

A spokesman for Cornhill blamed rising costs. More than 350,000 of its clients will pay the average extra 18 per cent and commercial users an average 10 per cent.

"We could quite easily have justified 25 per cent increases," the Cornhill spokesman said, "but we are keeping it down to the bare minimum because we believe we owe it to the insuring public."

Liberals force delay over delegates

By George Clark

The Liberal Party's firm rejection of the Government's arbitrary proposal to cut the Liberal delegation to the European Parliament from two to one caused a quick change of Government business in both Houses of Parliament yesterday.

The Commons debate on the motion appointing the first 12 Labour MPs to the European Parliament is now timed for tonight and the Lords will debate a motion declaring the names of the Liberal and Conservative peers in the delegation on Thursday.

The House of Lords had received notice over the weekend that the motion would be debated yesterday, but Lord Shepherd, leader of the House, announced the postponement because, he said, it would be convenient to wait until the Commons had taken their decision.

Mr. Cyril Smith, Liberal MP for Rochdale, said later that it was his first experience, as Chief

Some want no police, some want RUC back, mar Two in five Bogsiders vote in p

From Christopher Walker

London

For the first time the residents of one of Ulster's hardest-line republican areas have provided concrete evidence of their attitudes towards policing, the subject believed by many politicians to hold the key to any future settlement of the crisis.

In a local referendum 27 per cent of the eight thousand residents of the Bogside voted in favour of setting up their own form of community police force. Just over 60 per cent did not vote, although ballot boxes were carried from door to door by the organisers, the Bogside Community Association.

The referendum was conducted on the latest electoral roll and everyone over the age of 18 was entitled to vote.

The Bogside was the scene of the "Bloody Sunday" shootings.

It is an area which has witnessed virtually no policing of any kind since Operation Motorman took place in July, 1972. The Royal Ulster Constabulary visits the area only to deliver summonses, usually early in the morning, and then rarely without an Army escort.

During the campaign one of the only members of the RUC constable walking above the Bogside, on the walls of Londonderry.

For politicians and government officials, the very interesting voting figures are likely to be that of the Bogside, who, in spite of the local strength of the Provisional IRA, voted in favour of the RUC returning to the district. They represent 13.6 per cent of the referendum turnout.

Although the organisers were anxious to play that down, yesterday, the RUC claim that no intimidation was involved. It was higher expected by

Details of referendum trends.

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Railway cuts sought to pay wages bill

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

Urgent studies are being made by British Rail into possible economies after the recent 29 per cent wage award. A 15 per cent rise in fares and charges is expected in September, the third this year, but substantial savings in both staff and services are being studied in an effort to contain the rapidly rising deficit.

In the Commons yesterday Mr. Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, disclosed that the railways' deficit is about £480m a year, made up of £330m for passenger services, £60m for freight, and £90m for pensions.

There is no statutory provision for supporting freight services and the Government will be asked to consider seriously, Mr. Crosland said, if he has asked the railways board to examine urgently ways and means of eliminating it.

He has set the board a limit on passenger support payment next year to no more than this year in real terms, and for the longer term he proposes to set ceilings for total support and borrowing.

The board has taken action to reduce working expenses, and has also instituted studies of the passenger and freight business aimed at identifying the worst loss makers and securing economies, Mr. Crosland said. The studies will cover questions of productivity, manning, and the level of services. "The trade unions will, of course, be consulted."

Mr. Crosland blamed recent wage settlements for the situation. "£500m provided under last year's Railways Act was expected to last five years," he said, "but the steep increases in the railways' wage bill through two consecutive large settlements mean that the money will run out much sooner than our counter-measures are taken to increase revenue and reduce costs."

British Rail said last night that among measures being taken were a virtual standstill on recruiting and replacement.



Veteran members of the Auriol Rowing Club leaving Hammersmith for Henley yesterday for the Royal Regatta. Six of them are over 65.

Crash coach 'gave trouble before traged

From Our Correspondent

Skipton

Survivors of the coach crash in May in which 31 women and the driver died at Dibles Bridge, in the Yorkshire Dales, told an inquest at Skipton yesterday that the driver, Mr. Roger Marriott, had discussed taking an alternative route, and difficulties with the vehicle.

He had been forced to stop twice while climbing the steep Greenhow Hill, near Pateley Bridge. Later, the jury were told, the coach ran out of

control down another steep hill, near Hebden, Wharfedale, crashed through the bridge parapet and fell about 16ft on to its roof.

Police Inspector Peter Wilkinson said that the handbrake of the crashed coach was in the "on" position, but was not operating on the off-side rear wheel. There was oil in the brake drum.

The coach was carrying 45 women from the Teesside area on a trip from Thornaby-on-Tees on May 27.

Five survivors told the inquest of the coach stopping twice on Greenhow Hill, and of their awareness that the coach, belonging to Rileys of Teesside, was gaining impetus on the one-in gradient leading down to Dibles Bridge.

Mr. James Turnbull, the coroner, said: "What happened on the descent will be the crux of this inquiry. What happened at the bottom is certain. The coach went through the parapet of the bridge and fell 16 to 17ft on to its roof down into the small valley of the River Dible."

Miss Madeleine Pratt, aged 17, of Oxford Road, Middles-

brough, given a wheelchair, a seat immediately driver. She hit positions with was one of a Pratt said because of the up Greenhow suggested trying an air the driver, it was all. Of the before that said: "I We're g The hei

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High praise for buildings in capital of Guernsey

From Our Correspondent

St Peter Port

Guernsey's harbour capital of St Peter Port has "an exceptional heritage of architecture" and "one of the pleasantest pedestrian shopping precincts in the British Isles," Mr. Charles E. Brett, chairman of the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, makes those observations in a survey of the town's buildings sponsored by the National Trust of Guernsey as a contribution to the European Architectural Heritage Year.

He endorses an earlier opinion of Mr. Antony Dale, Chief Investigator of Historic Buildings for England, that St Peter Port would rank with the finest Regency towns on the mainland.

Mr. Brett commends the Island Development Committee for keeping out the "tower-blocks, point blocks, slabs and boxes" that have disfigured other skylines. But he thinks the island's policy of saving official buildings to convert old buildings should be carried farther.

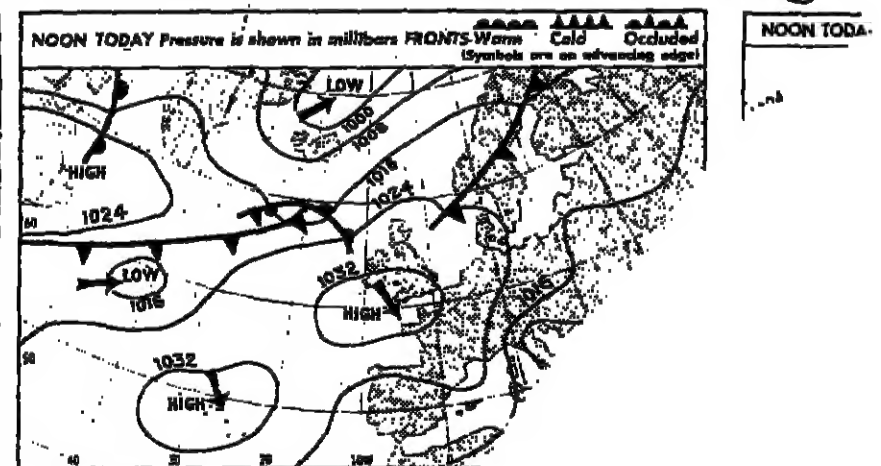
Postwar developers who have marred the town's traditional architecture are strongly attacked. They include the island government, whose newer office blocks are described as "considerably worse than average"; the Co-operative Society, whose latest supermarket is "a sad and insensitive intrusion on the waterfront"; and a leading firm of wine merchants whose warehouse "has strong claims to being the most objectionable eyesore in the whole town."


The Salvation Army is criticized for having its name in huge letters on a building that can be seen from most of the lower town.

But Mr. Brett clearly believes that the character of St Peter Port is at greatest risk from its shopkeepers, who "vie with each other to rip out the delightful traditional shopfronts and replace them with 'ghostly examples' of the contemporary mode."

Buildings in the Town and Parish of St Peter Port. Compiled by C. E. Brett. National Trust of Guernsey, 21 (25p postage).

Weather forecast and recordings



Today			
	Sun rises :	Sun sets :	Moray Fir wind W.
	4.47 am	9.21 pm	(73°F) SW
	Moon rises :	Moon sets :	land : W fig :
	12.1 am	1.17 pm	NE
Last Quarter : 5.37 pm.			
Lighting up : 9.51 pm to 4.18 am.			
High Water : London Bridge, 7.32 am. 6.5m (21.2ft); 7.39 pm, 6.3m (20.6ft). Avonmouth, 12.43 pm, 10.5m (34.6ft). Dover, 4.42 am, 5.5m (18.1ft); 5.1pm, 5.6m (18.5ft). Hull, 11.27 am, 6.3m, (20.6ft). Liverpool, 4.45 am, 7.5m (25.9ft); 5.16 pm, 7.5r (24.5ft).			

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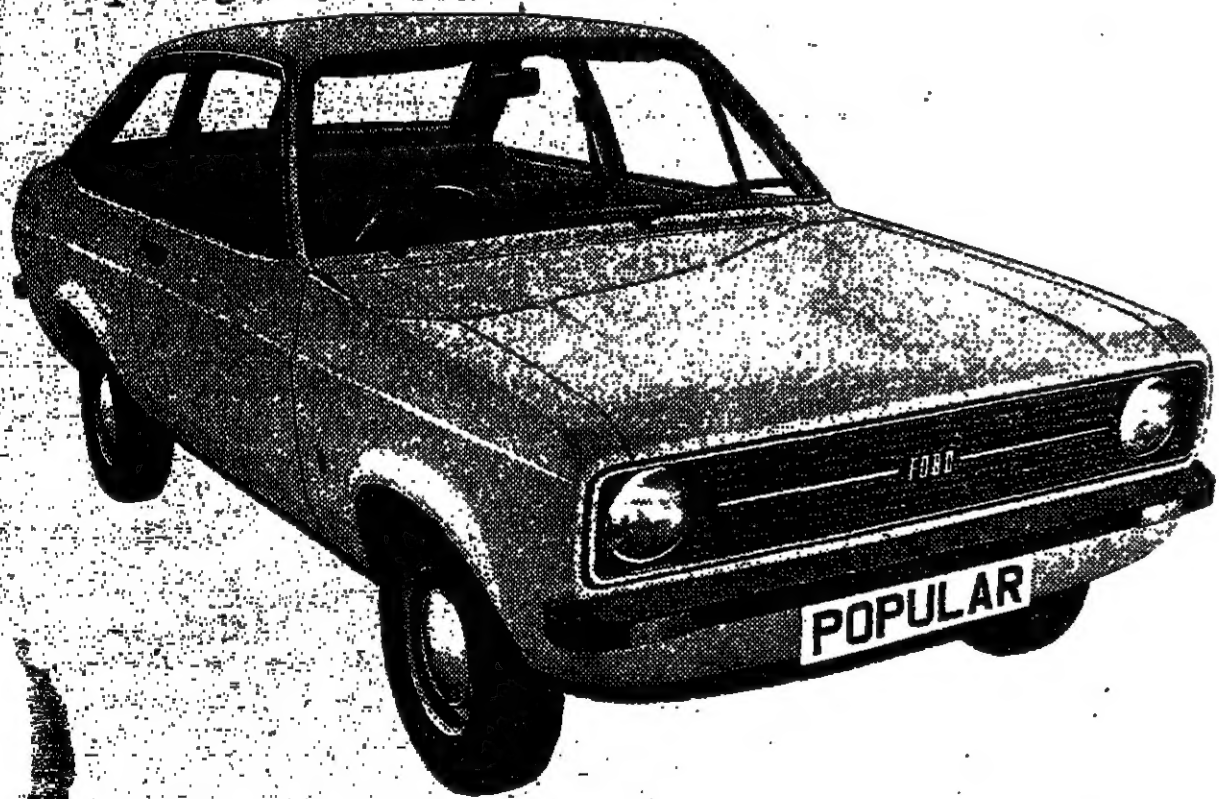
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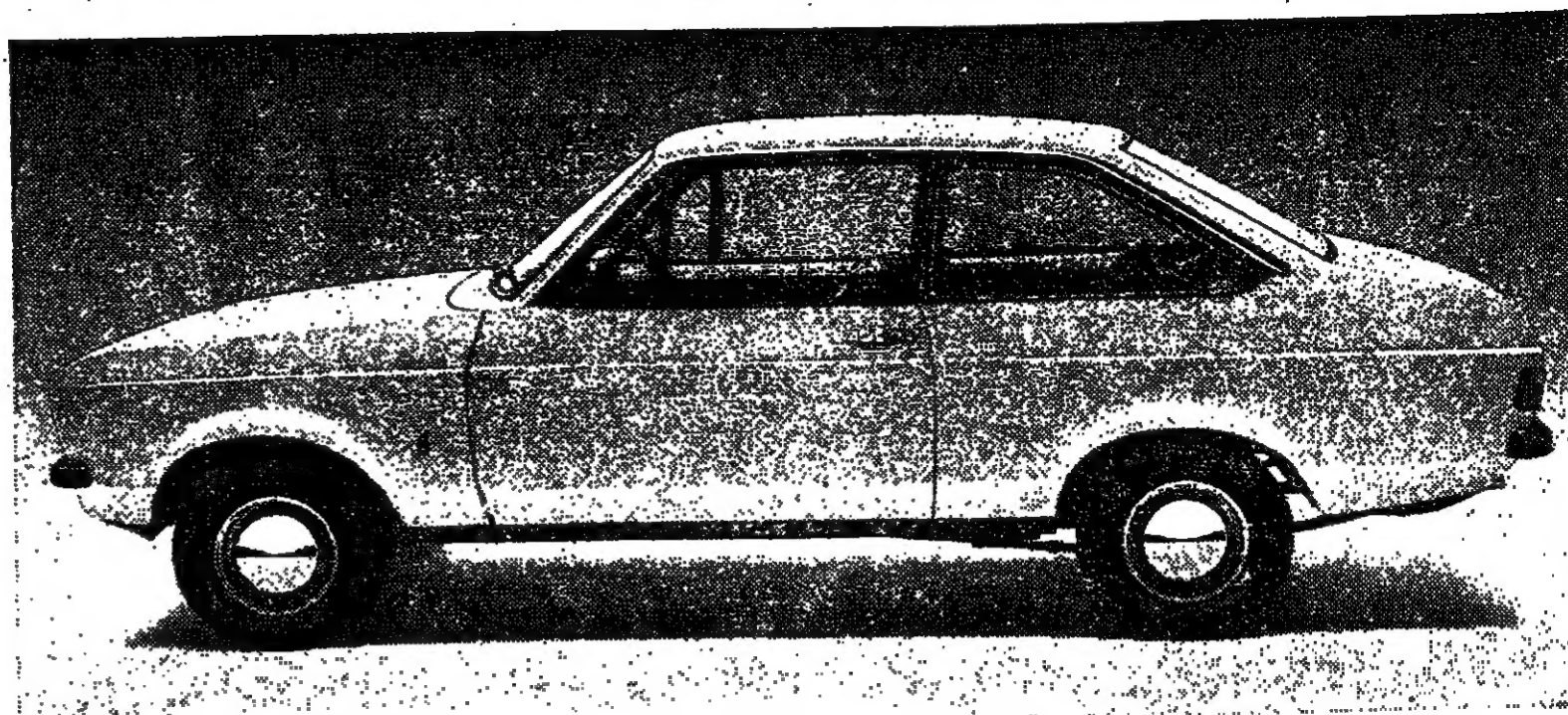
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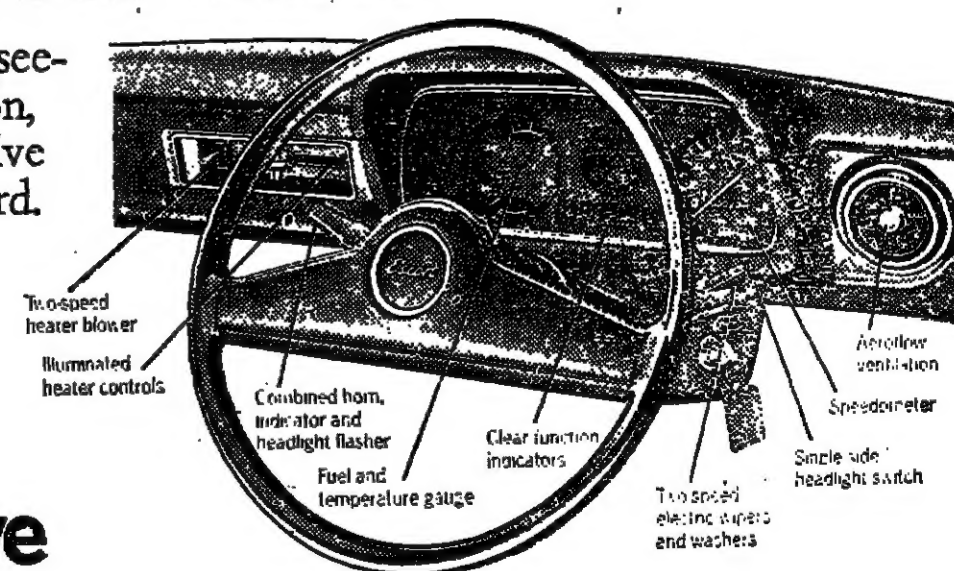
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†Ford computed touring figure.
Autocar test drivers returned a consumption of 54.6 mpg, over a 154 mile cross country test route at speeds of up to 50 mph.

es fac om lecy is planned to ck wit industry erseas projects

While it is the Royal Institute of Architects' policy for de-
veloping the social contract
on left-wingers in his union
who want no truck with any
form of wage restraint.
Despite a day of backstap-
manoeuvring, development projects
tain a move is an attempt to
provide work for smaller archi-
tectural practices, engineering
firms and contractors whose
livelihood is threatened by the
recession in the construction
industry at home.
Although several big firms
have been notably successful
in obtaining large contracts
abroad, particularly in the
Middle East, it is estimated that
in some parts of Britain as many
as a third of the smaller archi-
tectural practices will shortly
be without any commissions.
It is expected that the Depart-
ment of the Environment will
establish an agency to advise
and assist smaller firms wanting
to undertake overseas work. It
may on occasions help to put
together "package" consortia,
and tender on their behalf for
large contracts.
A deputiation led by Mr Fred
Pooley on his last day as pres-

involved with local authorities
in planning urban develop-
ment schemes. Ideally the RIBA
believe public building projects
should be stimulated during
recessions and reduced during
booms, to even out the peaks
and troughs in the industry, but
it recognized the pressures on
the Government to reduce public
expenditure.
Local mortgages: Mr Fresson
said yesterday that the depart-
ment was urgently collecting in-
formation to ensure that build-
ing society help with local
authority mortgage lending was
directed to where it was most
needed. Answering a question in
the Commons from Mr Frank
White, Labour MP for Bury and
Radcliffe, he said he would
request local authorities not to
approach societies on an indi-
vidual basis.
Mr Crosland, Secretary of
State for the Environment, said
last month that the Building
Societies Association had indi-
cated it was willing in principle
to help to make up the £100m
reallocated from local authority
lending to municipalization and
improvement programmes.

He severed all connexion with
IOS in 1973.
Opening the case, Mr David
Hirst, QC told the jury that
the article referred to Mr Cor-
nell's "coup" in getting Mr
Roosevelt to join IOS. A photo-
graph of Mr Roosevelt had been
inserted in the middle of a
passage referring to a "shady
operation".
It was for the jury to decide
what the article meant to the
average reader.
Mr Hirst said the article con-
tained an inaccurate account of
an unfortunate incident in
1969, when Mr Roosevelt was
stabbed by his sick wife at
their Swiss home.
Mr Hirst said the article also
falsely suggested that Mr Cor-
nell had held his IOS job at the
same time as being United
States Ambassador to the United
Nations Economic and Social
Council.
Mr Roosevelt first met Mr
Cornell in 1966. While Mr
Roosevelt was on his way home
to America by sea the IOS pub-
licity department issued a state-
ment saying he had joined IOS.
He immediately issued a denial
and joined IOS only after he
had resigned his ambassador-
ship.
The hearing continues today.

President Roosevelt's son claims libel damages

Mr James Roosevelt, aged
67, eldest son of the late Pres-
ident Roosevelt, claimed in the
High Court yesterday that he
had been libelled in a news-
paper article about the inter-
national financier, Bernie Cor-
nell, and the Swiss-based In-
vestors' Overseas Services.
Mr Roosevelt, who gave up
the American ambassadorship
to the United Nations Econ-
omic and Social Council to be-
come an IOS director, alleged
that the article implied that
he had lent his famous name
to an illegal operation and
had played an important
role in a continuing swindle.
He claimed damages from the
Sunday Telegraph, the editor,
Mr Brian R. Roberts, and a
journalist, Mr Robert Hutchin-
son, author of "IOS Inside and
Out: The Cornfield Saga", pub-
lished in the Sunday Telegraph
on February 21, 1971.
The defendants denied libel.
They contended that parts of
the article were not capable
of bearing the meanings alleged
and that the words in their
ordinary meaning were true.
They also claimed fair com-
ment and denied malice.
Mr Roosevelt, of Jussy,
Geneva, became president of
IOS Management Ltd in 1967.

Lord Soper, superintendent
of the West London Methodist
Mission, said that the latest
available records had applied
to local authorities for accom-
modation and there was every
reason to believe that number
had vastly increased. It was
intolerable.
Organizations concerned with
homelessness were unanimous
that legislation was needed to
ensure that the risk and duty
of caring for the homeless was
placed squarely on local hous-
ing authorities. They had been
asked to do it but had not been
given the legislative authority
to fulfil their responsibility.
The conference agreed to urge
the Government to declare un-
equivocally the right of home-
less families to be housed and
to legislate to place the duty,
backed by a default procedure,
primarily on local housing
authorities.

Lord Soper wants help for homeless

He said that it seemed that
the child had not suffered any
lasting harm "and because you
were ill at the time it happened
I do not think the interests of
justice will be served if you
lose your liberty".
The child is now living with
foster-parents, but the man's
wife said that she was prepared
to take back her husband and
the girl under one roof.
Mr William Woodward, for
the prosecution, asked the
judge to forbid publication of
the girl's identity. Mr Justice
Bristow granted the request,
then changed his mind, saying
that it was desirable that the
public should know

Man who had sex with his step-daughter returns home

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham
A man aged 42 from Chester-
field, Derbyshire, was given a
two-year prison sentence sus-
pended for two years after
admitting two charges yesterday
of having unlawful sexual in-
tercourse with his step-daughter,
aged 12.
Mr Justice Bristow told the
man at Nottingham Crown Court
that in most similar cases the
defendant was sent to prison.
But added: "It seems to me
better in the interest of the
community as a whole that you
should be in a position to con-
tinue to work and support your
family."

Plans to search for the flat
trawler Gaul, lost with all
hands last year, led to a deces-
sion involving £2,570, Wakefield
Crown Court was told yesterday.
Leo Francis Sheridan, aged
42, of Beverley Road, Hull,
pleaded not guilty to nine counts
of deception. The charges allege
that he obtained more than
£2,000 from Mrs Elizabeth
Crosby and a £500 certificate
from the Co-operative Bank by
claiming falsely that the money
was to be used to finance an
expedition to Norway to trace
the missing vessel.
But Mr Derek Clarkson, QC,
for the prosecution, said there
was no fund and no such ex-
pedition. Mr Sheridan had been
described as a freelance re-
search journalist at a time when
his last job had been as a
carpet salesman. Mr Clarkson
told the jury that if they felt
emotion about anyone taking
advantage of such a situation
they should put it aside and
examine only the evidence.
After the trawler was lost
last February Mr Sheridan was
a member of a team of people
interested in mounting an ex-
pedition to search for evidence
of the trawler's fate.
Mrs Crosby, of Wellesley
Avenue, Hull, told the court Mr
Sheridan told her he wanted to
lead an expedition in search of
the Gaul, but people were
against him because he was
Irish. She agreed to lend him
money.
"I wanted to help him con-
vince the people of Hull that
all Irishmen were not bad", she
said. Mrs Crosby, a widow, said
she and Mr Sheridan were both
Irish.
Mr Sheridan told her people
withdrew offers of help because
he was Irish and he asked her
to lend him £350. She asked him
what would happen to the
money if anything should hap-
pen to her, because it would
then belong to her son. Mr
Sheridan turned to her son and
said: "I'll never let you down".
She eventually gave him
cheques totalling more than
£2,000.
Mr Derek Martin Oswald, a
director of Hellyer Brothers Ltd,
managers of the trawler, said
Mr Sheridan asked his company
to sponsor the expedition. The
plans were vague and it was
decided that the project was
not sufficiently worthwhile.
The trial continues today.

Loss of Gaul led to deception, court told

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not sufficiently worthwhile.
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Guideline on exorcism issued by Dr Coggan

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
Guidelines for the use of
exorcism applicable throughout
the Church of England were
announced yesterday by the
Archbishop of Canterbury, and
by implication he rejected any
ban on the ceremony.
Dr Coggan told the General
Synod of the church that
exorcism should be performed
only by "experienced persons
authorized by the diocesan
bishop". He detailed four
further conditions that should
be done in collaboration with
medical treatment, in the con-
text of prayer and sacrament,
with a minimum of publicity,
and should be followed by con-
tinuing pastoral care.
The Church of England was
strongly criticized in the spring
when the circumstances of an
exorcism last year in Barnsley,
Yorkshire, were disclosed at
Leeds Crown Court and at an
inquest. The ceremony, per-
formed by an Anglican priest and
a Methodist minister with lay
helpers, was carried out on a
man who later went home and
killed his wife. In court he was
found not guilty by reason of
insanity and ordered to be
detained.
Several bishops have since
announced rules for the conduct
of exorcisms in their dioceses,
insisting either that their per-
mission be sought in each case
or that only officially appointed
exorcists should be allowed to
perform the service.
Dr Coggan's statement, made
in response to a question from
Prebendary Henry Cooper, offi-
cial exorcist for the London
diocese, was the first time
guidance has been given on
national basis. It did not com-
from the House of Bishops, as
had been demanded, but from
the Archbishop on his personal
authority. But he did say he
had consulted his fellow bishops.
His statement implies rejection
of the case for outlawing
exorcism altogether, which has
been urged by numerous church-
men and theologians. A state-
ment from 65 prominent theo-
logians to that effect was pub-
lished last month.
"The wisest approach may be
outlined in the following way,"
Dr Coggan said. "The Christian
ministry is one of deliverance
and healing. Jesus Christ exe-
cuted such a ministry and he
commanded its continuance
in his church. There are many
men and women so within the
power of the power of evil that
they need the aid of the Christ
church in delivering them from
it."
He said that the bishops would
continue to keep the subject
under review.

Rare livestock and old farm machines draw the crowds

By John Young
Planning Reporter
Britons today are largely
unfamiliar, or at any rate sub-
urbanized creatures, secure amid
their parked cars and laurel
hedges. But in recent years they
have been increasing hungrily
for the sight of the "olden times",
the County's Commission and
others have observed, presents
certain difficulties.
"Interference with farming
can be reduced by widespread
and widespread provision for
planned, and controlled, access
to the countryside," the commis-
sion observes in its annual report
published last week. Opportu-
nities and facilities are particu-
larly needed in areas where the
land is intensively farmed, a
fact which gave special sig-
nificance to the establish-
ment by a farmer, with help
from the commission, of the
Easton Farm Country Park in
east Suffolk.
The farmer in question is Mr
James Kerr, who several years
ago began collecting obsolete
agricultural machinery. The
farm buildings where he was
born and raised provided ample
storage space, but he felt that
his treasures should be seen by
a wider public.
At the same time, in order to
attract visitors to an obscure
East Anglian village, some-
thing more was needed. Mr
Kerr's answer was to restore
the buildings, erected just over
a century ago as part of the
Duke of Hamilton's estate, as
nearly as possible to their
Victorian appearance and to
provide a sanctuary in the sur-
rounding fields for rare live-
stock in danger of extinction.
The result is charming, if
places a trifle eccentric. Else-
where the exhibits range from
cycles and vintage cars to
superbly restored horse-draw-
n shooting vans, but it is the
men, including a sail re-
which was used in the
Akenfield.
"As we dodged our way
tween heavy rain she
earlier this month, Mr
Kerr was concerned that I was
seeing the park at its best.
Fields that day were
and desolate, but in
weather visitors can act
themselves with Soav at
Killa sheep. Dever and
horn cattle, and a con-
peaceful Suffolk Punch.
Despite an uncanny
attitude by the local
over signposting (coach-
larly lose their way in
rounding narrow lanes
park last year attracted
57,000 visitors. The
ranges from coarse fl
the river Deben in de
a magnificent elderly
which stands near the e
The project has
high praise from the
this year's conservation
scheme sponsored t
Times and the Royal
don Charter. Some
local residents l
jected, mainly on the
of increased traffic. hu
Kerr puts it, the obje
mainly newcomers wh
really know what the
side is all about."

100-piece Sèvres dinner service fetches £33,600

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A magnificent Sèvres dinner
service of more than 100 pieces,
sent for sale by Mr Edmund de
Rothschild, brought £33,600 at
Christie's yesterday. The auc-
tion had been hoping for about
£20,000; the buyer was Rochelle
Thomas, a New York dealer. The
service is decorated with panels
of birds, taken from de Buffon's
Histoire Naturelle, with blue, green
and gold oiled-de-perdix borders.
The absence of known dealers
appears to have been paid because
the service still includes its soup
pans, covers and stands (two
of them, perhaps the most dam-
ageably decorative ware. Most
services that come on the market
now are without them.
The other Rothschild pieces
tended to bring prices below
Christie's estimates, probably
because of damage. There were
several notably high prices, how-
ever. One property, intriguingly
catalogued as "the property of
a lady by descent from King
William IV", included a rare
Nuremberg faience jug with Haus-
maler floral decoration by G.
Seuter, of Augsburg; it made
£2,300 (estimate £1,000 to £1,200).
There was also a Fürstberg
part coffee and tea service
decorated with scenes of monkeys
in human dress busy with various

activities; it made \$4,410 (esti-
mate \$300-£1,100). This is a
rather romantic appearance
story: a book of 1909 mentions
this, the only recorded Fürstberg
service decorated with mon-
keys, as appearing in old factory
records, although dating from
c. 1760; it apparently remained
unused in a warehouse until 1830,
when it was bought by an
Englishman for £30. Now it has
reappeared.
Another curious feature of the
sale was the effect on prices of
the exceptionally high price
for a rare Venice (Czini) vase, in per-
fect condition, was unsold at £399
(estimate £1,000-£1,400); a Corsi
two-handled ewe and cover was
unsold at £57.50 (estimate
£1,000-£1,200). Firniger, an
English dealer, secured a superb
Capodimonte (Carlo III) head-
dish painted by G. Caselli with
the seafarer at Naples for £4,850
(estimate £3,500-£5,000).
A sale of Japanese art at
Sohibay recorded some top
prices for Kakeemon ceramics. A
fine seventeenth-century jar 38.3
cm high brought £12,000 (estimate
£4,000-£5,000), selling to the Lon-
don Gallery of Tokyo. There was
another pair of jars at £2,800
(estimate £1,400-£1,800). The top
price among the netsuke carvings
was paid for a fine ivory group
of a bitch and pup by Okamoto,
which went to Estemad at £5,500
(estimate £2,500-£3,500).

Doctors provide free family planning devices

By a Staff Reporter
From today women are able
to obtain free contraceptives
from general practitioners
under the National Health Ser-
vice family planning scheme.
Nearly 20,000 doctors are ex-
pected to take part in the scheme,
after settlement of a fees dis-
pute with the Department of
Health and Social Security.
Welcoming the development
yesterday, Dr Michael Smith,
chief medical officer of the
Family Planning Association,
said that family doctors provid-
ing the service would need to
bring themselves up to date on
techniques and counselling, par-
ticularly if they were to fit
intrauterine devices.

Man cleared of causing his friend's death

Mr John Eastelow, aged 23,
yesterday won a three-year fight
to clear himself of causing his
best friend's death in a motor
cycle accident. The Home Sec-
retary recommended a free
pardon for Mr Eastelow, who was
fined £40 and banned from driv-
ing for three years by Stafford
Crown Court in February, 1972.
Mr Eastelow, of East Avenue,
Wednesfield, Wolverhampton,
was on a motor cycle with Mr
Paul Porter when it collided
with a car.
Mr Porter died and Mr Easte-
low spent three months in hos-
pital. He told police he was
riding the machine.
As his memory cleared, he
remembered that his friend was
the rider. He found witnesses to
prove that.

Plumber sought after attacks on two boys

Police last night named a man
they want to interview in con-
nexion with attacks on two small
boys as Ian Dunlop, aged 39,
who sometimes uses the sur-
name Willis.
He has worked as a self-
employed plumber in Reading
and Oxford.
Detectives want to question
him in connexion with attacks
suffered by a boy aged nine, of
Langley, Berkshire, who dis-
appeared from a traction engine
rally near Oxford and was found
injured four days later near
Cirencester; and a boy aged 11,
who vanished from an amuse-
ment arcade in Blackpool and
was found in Staffordshire with
a stab wound in his chest.
Dunlop is 5ft 11in.

Wasp sting made man die of fright

Mr Robert Wed-
28, a computer
was literally frig
when he mistak
had been stung
pathologist said
A post mortem
determined an asu
renewed his trac
Forensic tests to
poison also proved
Wedderburn, of
Manor, Harpenden,
shire, died less than
after telling friends o
holiday at Ellens-
shire, he had been s
the left ear.
The cause of death,
myocarditis, allied to
asthma.

TWA. FIRST OF THE DAY TO THE USA.

NEW YORK:

747 departs 10.00, arrives 12.35.
747 departs 12.00, arrives 14.35.
707 departs 17.00, arrives 19.55.
The 1200 flight continues on as a 707
to Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City.

BOSTON:

747 departs 11.15, arrives 13.20.
Continues on as an L1011
to Los Angeles (arr. 18.37).

PHILADELPHIA:

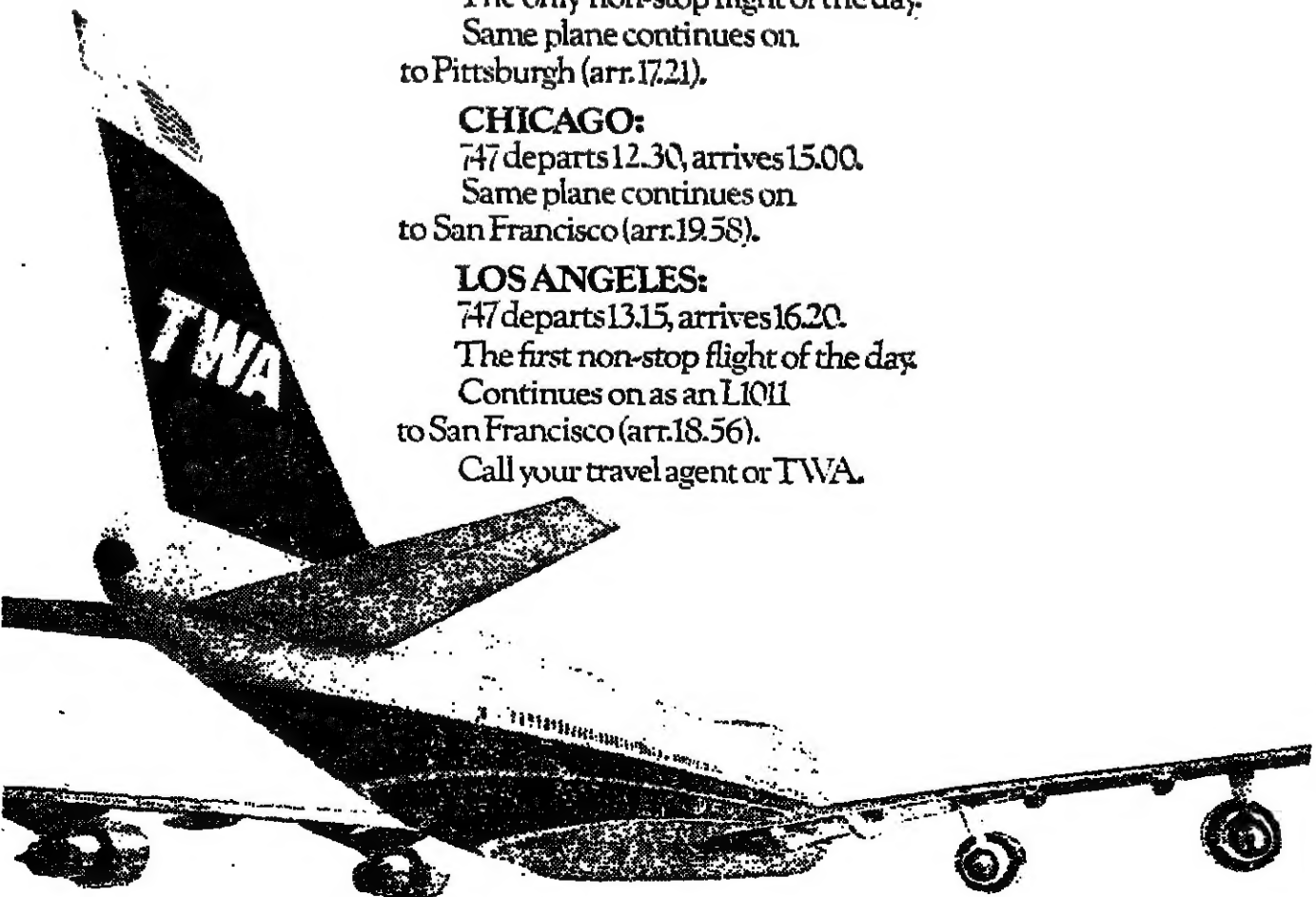
707 departs 11.30, arrives 14.35.
The only non-stop flight of the day;
Same plane continues on
to Pittsburgh (arr. 17.21).

CHICAGO:

747 departs 12.30, arrives 15.00.
Same plane continues on
to San Francisco (arr. 19.58).

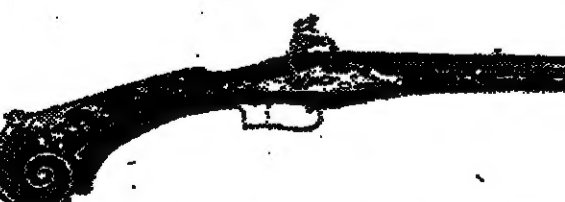
LOS ANGELES:

747 departs 13.15, arrives 16.20.
The first non-stop flight of the day
Continues on as an L1011
to San Francisco (arr. 18.56).
Call your travel agent or TWA.



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ONE NEWS

Mr Mulley to consider special schools for disruptive pupils

Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education, said today that he would consider setting up special schools for seriously disruptive pupils.

Mr Mulley, who said he had not had sufficient time to consider all problems facing education since his appointment two weeks ago, was assured by teachers who questioned him on the programme, ILEA Now, that there would be no shortage of staff willing to teach seriously disruptive children at special schools.

He reaffirmed his intention to continue the policies of Mr Pym, his predecessor, and of the Labour Party manifesto, to abolish 11-plus selection and to implement comprehensive education. In answer to a question about cuts in expenditure on education, he said: "I think this is a very important point, and I am going to look at it. I am going to look at it in the light of the fact that we have to get the best out of the teachers' organizations and the local authorities. It is possible to have a category of children who need special education in the way that

Ford brings out a new, cheaper Escort

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

In a shrewd response to the depressed car market, Ford has rushed out a new, low-priced version of its successful Escort. The new model, the Escort Popular, announced today, starts at £1,299, £141 less than the previous cheapest Escort.

The Popular, a revival of the name used by Ford for its famous £300 car of the 1930s, was planned only three months ago by Ford's managing director, Mr Terry Beckett. He decided the company needed a cheaper car to hold its place in the market, particularly against foreign competition.

Mr Beckett says the Popular is 70 less than the best-selling foreign car, the Japanese Datsun Sunny; £106 less than the Renault 5; and £35 less than the Mini 1000.

In addition to its lower price, the Popular claims up to 15 per cent better fuel economy with a carburettor, that gives a lower maximum. Acceleration and top speed are slightly reduced.

Ford hopes to pay for the Popular through smaller profit margins, a lower level of equipment and increased sales. Through retaining the basic Escort specification, the new version has a cross-ply chassis, plastic wheels and black plastic compound instead of chrome on bumpers, door handles and window surrounds.

The company expects the Popular to raise Escort sales by at least a fifth and that it may eventually account for half of total production. The Escort, a radically revised version of which appeared in March, is already Britain's best-selling car.

The Popular is available in six different options, with an engine of 1300 engine, two and four-door body shells, and two trim choices.

Mr Beckett also says that in its latest round of price increases, effective from last Saturday, Ford has restricted itself to an average of 2.3 per cent, or less than half of those of the other main British manufacturers.



Linda Mountain, aged 21, of Brentwood, Essex (left), and Pat Ballard, aged 22, of Reading, who have obtained first class degrees in civil engineering at Leeds University.

Concorde to start long test flights with passengers

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A significant step in the Anglo-French plan to put the Concorde into commercial service came yesterday when one of the British-Assembled aircraft received a special category certificate of airworthiness from the Civil Aviation Authority in London.

It can now carry non-paying passengers on long-distance flights, designed to prove the aircraft in airline service and to amass flying hours. A full certificate of airworthiness is expected in September or October, with commercial flights by both British Airways and Air France starting in January.

The first flight in the British endurance programme is scheduled for next Monday, when Concorde is due to fly non-stop from Heathrow to

Bahrain in four hours and five minutes, compared with the seven hours taken by subsonic airliners.

The issuing of a special category certificate was announced yesterday by Lord Boyd-Carpenter, chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, at an international conference of Tour Operators' conference.

Other flights in the endurance programme will be to Damascus, Beirut, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Melbourne. Mixed crews from British Airways and the manufacturers, the British Aircraft Corporation, will be used.

The aircraft will have 94 seats, six fewer than when it goes into service, to accommodate test equipment. A French-Assembled Concorde has started endurance flights between Paris and South America.

Judge praises newsboys who caught raider

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Two newspaper delivery boys who "had a go" when their newsgang was attacked were praised by a judge yesterday on their courage.

Mr Justice Mals, at Winchester Crown Court, jailed Peter Nelson, aged 33, the raider, for five years after he pleaded guilty to wounding, burglary and carrying an offensive weapon.

Mr Nelson, of Sylvester Close, Basingstoke, clubbed Mr Kenneth Fender, owner of the shop in Basingstoke, and struck Clifford Oakley, of Beckett Close, and Timothy Hoare, of Gregory Close, both aged 16, who came to his rescue.

They pretended to be unconscious. Then Clifford Oakley tackled Mr Nelson and the boys attacked him with a bottle, holding him until police arrived.

Law against mention of old offences in force

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The working of the controversial Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, 1974, which comes into force today, is to be kept under review by the Home Office to see if it can be tightened.

Once a conviction has become "spent" under the Act, the convicted person does not have to disclose it or admit its existence in most circumstances.

With some exceptions the conviction need not be disclosed when filling in a form for a job. An employer cannot dismiss or refuse to employ anyone because of a spent conviction.

It is thought that there may be scope in future for reducing the list of excepted occupations, which includes lawyers, doctors, nurses, teachers, policemen, prison officers, workers in the health and personal social services, and youth and community workers.

Mr Lyon, Minister of State, Home Office, said yesterday: "I certainly think there is room for pruning the list in the future when we have seen the operation of the Act." The Government has rejected applications for exemption by, among others, bankers, diamond and gold merchants, security firms, and the

Customs and Excise authorities. The principle of the Act is that an offender who manages to avoid further convictions for a specified period becomes a rehabilitated person and his conviction becomes spent.

The length of the rehabilitation period depends on the sentence for the original offence. It ranges from six months for an absolute discharge to 10 years for a sentence of imprisonment of between six and 30 months. Convictions resulting in more than 30 months in prison never become spent.

Newspapers mentioning a person's spent convictions cannot rely on a defence that what was written was true, if it can be shown that it was published with malice.

I asked Mr Lyon if the Act would not be regarded as a licence to lie, and curb newspapers seeking to disclose the truth.

He replied: "In a compassionate society there are all kinds of interests which a civilized human being ought to try to support. One of them is the preservation of truth, and another is the element of forgiveness."

"If they come into conflict, then any civilized person does not necessarily elevate the truth above any other consideration. This is all the Act says."

Pc fined £200 for assault

A policeman who punched and kicked a football supporter was fined £200 for assault yesterday at Shrewsbury Crown Court. Mr Brian Jacobs, the supporter, suffered a fractured spine, a broken nose and a black eye.

Police Constable Brian Shuttleworth, aged 29, over-reacted, it was said, after Mr Jacobs swore and threw beer over his uniform. Mr Shuttleworth, of Sherbourne Crescent, Wolverhampton, who has resigned from the police after seven years, admitted causing actual bodily harm.

Mr Milhinch asks for parole

Mr Ronald Milhinch, aged 37, jailed for three years last December for forging the Prime Minister's signature, has asked for parole. If his application to the Parole Review Board is successful he could be released from Sudbury open prison, in Derbyshire, in November.

He becomes eligible for release on licence when he has completed one-third of his term.

Communications report

The recent Unesco report, World Communications, (reported in The Times last Wednesday) can be obtained from The Tower Press, Epping, Essex CM16 4BU, price £5.50.

More education urged to cut alcoholism among young

One can only hope that employers and trade unions will recognize the important role they have in early detection. Problem drinking can soon be recognized.

Mr Rutherford added that the growth of drinking difficulties among young people had been increasing since the 1960s. Other serious indications are an increase of 1,378 in 1973 to 12,258 in the admissions of alcoholics to mental hospitals in 1973; a 39 per cent increase in deaths from cirrhosis of the liver between 1962 and 1972 and a further rise of more than 8,000 in male drunkenness offences, to 92,974, in 1973.

Consumption of spirits has increased from 18 million proof gallons to 32 million proof gallons and of wine from 42.5 million gallons to 83.5 million between 1969 and 1974.

National Council on Alcoholism (NCA) annual report, 1974. From 45 Great Peter Street, London.

Half-yearly promotions in the Forces

ROYAL NAVY
The following selections for Royal Navy promotions to date June 30 are published in The Times on December 31 are confirmed. Provisional selections for promotion to date December 31 are as follows:

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Promotions to take effect from July 1:

ROYAL AIR FORCE
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ROYAL AIR FORCE
Promotions to take effect from July 1:

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هذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS

Thousands stop work
protest against
Argentine wage cuts

Buenos Aires, June 30.—A strike by thousands of workers through-
out Argentina, downed tools
in protest against President
Isabel Perón's decision to
cut wages in the public sector
by 15 per cent in October and
10 per cent in January.

The strike began even before
the announcement of the wage
cuts, and the trade unions
called for a general strike to
protest against the proposed
cuts. The CGT said it would
lead the strike, and the strike
was supported by the Peronist
Government.

The CGT said the strike was
a response to the wage cuts
and the strike was supported
by the Peronist Government.
The strike was supported by
the Peronist Government.

contracts would lead to further
inflation and higher unemploy-
ment. To replace them she de-
creed an immediate all-round 50
per cent wage rise, to be
followed by further increases of
15 per cent in October and
10 per cent in January.

She made the announcement
despite a seven-hour stoppage
and a mass rally on Friday to
protest against the proposed
wage cut, and the CGT said
it would consider its next
move today.

Local CGT leaders in the
provinces of Mendoza and Chu-
but last night ordered a 24-
hour strike today. Important
industries were paralyzed by
the strike, and action in the
central city of Córdoba and in
the industrial belt round
Buenos Aires.

About 1,000 metal workers
from the western suburbs of
Buenos Aires were reported to
be driving in to the city centre
to avoid developments outside
the CGT headquarters. Militant
workers in Córdoba announced
that they would stage a rally
in one of the city's main
squares.—Reuter



Senator Hubert Humphrey on the rostrum in the Soviet Parliament.

US senators
meet Jewish
activists

Moscow, June 30.—A group
of Soviet Jewish activists have
met a delegation of American
senators, among them men who
backed Congressional moves
aimed at boosting Jewish emi-
gration from the Soviet Union.

A spokesman for the group
of 17 Jews, who met with Sen-
ators in their Moscow hotel last

night for a two-hour discus-
sion, said today that he felt
the gathering had been very
important. "I feel now our fate
is in the right hands," said
Professor Alexander Lerner.

The meeting with the Jews
was the first item on the sen-
ators' agenda after their arrival
on a four-day visit. It took the
place of a visit to the circus,
arranged by the Soviet authori-
ties.

The talks were hosted by
Senator Jacob Javits and Sen-
ator Abraham Ribicoff, who
later told reporters barred from
the session that they and their
colleagues had wanted to find
out "all we could about

the facts—the current status of
emigration."

Senator Javits added after
the meeting that the delega-
tion, which is led by former
Vice-President Hubert Humphrey
and Senator Hugh Scott, in-
tended to pursue information
gathered last night when
members held talks with
Soviet officials.

The Jews, all of whom have
had to leave their jobs after
applications to emigrate, said
there had been no official
attempt to prevent their meet-
ing, although some of them
had been followed to the sen-
ators' hotel by plainclothes
police.—Reuter.

India reported to have
rid itself of smallpox

Delhi, June 30.—For the first
time in its history, India is free
from smallpox, Mr. Arun Singh,
the Minister of Health, said
today.

"This is one of the greatest
achievements of mankind,
equivalent to nuclear explosion
or putting a man in space," he
told Indian Television in an
interview.

This left only two of the coun-
tries where the World Health
Organization classified smallpox
as endemic, he added, Bangladesh
and Ethiopia.

"This remarkable achieve-
ment was a result of a con-
certed intensive strategy
decided only in 1974," Mr. Singh
was referring to a campaign
launched by Indian and WHO
health officials in the Indian
countryside to contain the
disease with "search and

destroy" vaccination teams.

But careful monitoring and
anti-smallpox measures will
continue for at least two more
years before WHO can officially
declare India a smallpox-free
zone.

Which he ruled out until then.
The tactic of the vaccination
teams in India, replacing mass
vaccination, was to question
villagers about cases until they
found them all. They then
traced the victim's contacts
back to the source.

For more than a year, WHO
doctors in Delhi and Dr. Donald
Henderson, the head of WHO's
Geneva-based smallpox pro-
gramme, have been predicting
that the disease can be wiped
out this year.

Hopes are high because only
humans can transmit smallpox.
Once all cases are cured, small-
pox cannot return.—AP.

India widens
powers
of detention

Delhi, June 30.—A special
ordinance, issued by President
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed of
India today, frees the Govern-
ment from the obligation of
explaining the detention of
people under the Maintenance
Internal Security Act.

The Government needs
merely to declare that an arrest
is necessary for dealing effec-
tively with the state of emer-
gency which was declared last
Thursday.

The Government today pro-
hibited any strike against the
state-owned Warehousing Cor-
poration in order "to maintain
supplies and services essential
to the life of the community".
—Reuter and Agence France-
Presse.

Police die in
Korea
guerrilla raid

Seoul, June 30.—Four police-
men were killed in an
exchange of fire with two
North Korean guerrillas near
the city of Kwangju, in the
south-west, the Defence
Ministry's counter-espionage
operations command
announced today.

It said one of the guerrillas
was killed and the other was
being hunted by troops and
police. The guerrillas, who
were wearing South Korean
uniforms, opened fire when
challenged by the police in the
rugged area outside the city,
which lies some 30 miles from
the coast.

The command said it seized
more than 50 items, including
a rapid firing A-K rifle.

Fresh border clash in
Spanish Sahara

June 30.—A clash between
the Moroccan troops have ex-
posed a fresh border clash in
the Spanish Sahara, the latest
in a series of incidents which
have been published here today.
The Moroccan troops were
reported to have fired on the
Spanish troops in the border
area of the Spanish Sahara.
The Spanish troops were re-
ported to have fired on the
Moroccan troops in the border
area of the Spanish Sahara.
The Moroccan troops were re-
ported to have fired on the
Spanish troops in the border
area of the Spanish Sahara.

of Uganda, who is alleged to
have offered Morocco "suicide
squad" to cooperate in the
struggle for the liberation of
Spanish Sahara.

A report from the enclave
of Ceuta said that many non-
Spanish have been expelled
from the enclave, and that the
border area is now a no-man's-
land.

Last Friday a Spanish
Government spokesman com-
menting on the recent border
clashes and fires repeated the
threat that Spain may pull out
its troops from Spanish Sahara
"if the possibility of carrying
out the transfer of sovereignty
is delayed by circumstances
beyond Spain's control, and if
Spain's presence in the terri-
tory becomes seriously endan-
gered."

At stake in the sparsely
populated desert territory,
which is half the size of con-
tinental Spain itself, is the
world's biggest deposit of high-
quality phosphates. Spain
apparently still hopes to con-
serve close ties with whatever
new government takes over the
territory in order to protect
Spain's massive investment in
the phosphate mines.

At the request of Morocco,
the World Court at The Hague
is currently studying various
aspects of the sovereignty
issue in Spanish Sahara. The
World Court's deliberations
have forced Spain to postpone
its referendum on the Spanish
Sahara. The Government had
originally scheduled for last
May.

Poll shows New Yorkers
still like their city

from Peter Stafford
New York, June 30.—A
poll of New Yorkers, the cap-
ital of the United States, re-
ported today, shows that New
Yorkers still like living in the
city. The poll was conducted
by the New York Times and
found that 70 per cent of New
Yorkers like living in the city.
The poll was conducted by the
New York Times and found that
70 per cent of New Yorkers like
living in the city.

workers. But the final figures
appeared to depend on negotia-
tions in Albany, the capital of
New York State.

Mr. Abraham Beame, the
mayor, was heading for Albany
today for a last try for state
support which would mean
fewer redundancies.

All this does not appear to
have disillusioned the majority
of New Yorkers. Some 76 per
cent think that the city is
poorly run, according to The
New York Times, some 50 per
cent think it is either the same
as, or worse than, it was a year
ago; and only about 20 per
cent think it will be better in
10 or 15 years.

But 73 per cent would recom-
mend a friend to live in New
York for a holiday, and 70 per
cent think that police and fire
protection in their neighbour-
hood is adequate.

Peking: Thai link
likely to follow
Premier's visit

From Our Correspondent
Beking, June 30.—The Thai
Prime Minister, arrived here
today for a week's visit to
China during which diplomatic
relations between the two
countries are expected to be
established. Mr. Kakkh was met
at the airport by Mr. Teng
Isiao Ping, China's leading
deputy Prime Minister, and
was given the traditional wel-
come by a guard of honour
and hundreds of dancing and
singing schoolchildren and
young people.

A joint statement announc-
ing the setting up of diplo-
matic relations and Thailand's
official break with Taiwan is
expected on Wednesday.

The People's Daily, in a lead-
ing article today, assured that
China would not interfere in
its internal affairs.

In important, undertaking in
view of Peking's close relations
with pro-communist insurgents
in Thailand. The party organ
also reminded the Thais that
they should not drop their
guard against outside inter-
ference.

The Soviet Union would seek
"hegemony" in South-East
Asia in the wake of the Ameri-
can withdrawal.

Bishops ask young Polish
farmers to stay on land

Warsaw, June 30.—Polish
Roman Catholic bishops have
asked young farmers to stay on
the land and not migrate to
towns in what is seen as an
effort to halt the secularization
of village life. Many sons of
farmers, attracted by better
wages and living conditions are
moving to cities and abandon-
ing their fathers' land to the
state observers said.

The bishops' appeal came
after a two-day conference of
the Polish Episcopate last week,
which had on its agenda
appointments, church taxes,
summer schools for children
and church problems. After
studying the results of depopu-

lation of the countryside and
migration of rural youth to
towns, the bishops said in a
communiqué:

"Take over the soil and fruits
of your parents' wealth in the
form of land inherited, as a
great treasure. Employment in
farming is an important service
to society and the nation.

Land abandoned by sons of
farming families is either linked
to state farms or given over to
another farmer who can promise
to till it productively, observers
said.

The episcopate also noted pro-
gress in some areas of church-
state relations, including an
advance in the complex issue of
church taxation.—Reuter.

Senator's death may upset
Canberra power balance

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, June 30

The sudden death today of
Mr. Bertie Milliner, the Labour
Senator from Queensland, has
left a vacancy in the Upper
House in Canberra which could
alter the balance of power. By
custom, the Queensland Legis-
lative Assembly should now
send a Labour senator to Can-
berra to replace Mr. Milliner.

However, this custom was
broken in New South Wales
earlier this year. The New
South Wales decision to aban-
don the custom and not to send
a Labour man to Canberra, was
temporarily embarrassed the Op-
position and helped to bring about
the loss of the Liberal Party

leadership for Mr. Bill Sneed-
den.

If the Queensland Parliament
follows that precedent and
sends an Opposition senator to
Canberra, the Opposition will
have a clear majority. It
would then be in a position to
refuse the Government supply
after the federal budget is in-
troduced in August and this
could precipitate a double dis-
solution.

Senator Milliner, who was 64,
had a heart attack in his Bris-
bane office in expressing deep
regret at his death today. Mr.
Bjelke-Petersen, the Premier of
Queensland, said it was in-
appropriate at present to con-
sider the question of his
replacement.

Queen of Jordan is
expecting a baby

Amman, June 29.—Queen
Alia of Jordan is expecting a
baby, the Jordanian Royal
Cabinet announced today.

Soviet Union plans new base in Antarctica

From Malcolm Browne
MOSCOW

The Soviet Union plans to
establish a new station in
Antarctica, mainly to prospect
for mineral resources.

Plans for the new station
were announced after an agree-
ment by the 12 nations active in
Antarctica to study the prob-
lems associated with the exploi-
tation of resources. The 1959
Antarctic Treaty providing
international access to the con-
tinent avoided the issue of
resources.

Since then the developed
powers, especially the Soviet
Union, the United States, and
Japan, have expressed growing
interest in the development of

Antarctic resources, particu-
larly in view of oil and gas
deposits believed to exist under
the continental shelf.

The Transantarctic Moun-
tains, essentially an extension
of the Andes range of South
America, are known to be rich
in copper and many other
minerals.

The main American base in
Antarctica, the McMurdo
station, is at the edge of the
Ross Ice Shelf at one end of the
Transantarctic range, ideally
situated for prospecting.

According to a Tass news
agency announcement, the new
Soviet base, to be named
Druzhnaya, will be built at
the northern edge of the

Filchner Ice Shelf, which
extends into the Weddell
Sea. The base will be estab-
lished by a team planning to
land there from the open sea
next winter (summer in Antarc-
tica). This would make it
almost an exact counterpart
of the Americans' McMurdo
station, which is on the op-
posite side of Antarctica and
at the opposite end of the Tran-
santarctic Mountains.

The head of the new project
was identified as Mr. Garik
Grikurov, a veteran of antarctic
research operations who will
lead a 50-strong team of geo-
logists, geophysicists and carto-
graphers. Their work will ex-
tend over a five-year period.

Neither the United States nor
the Soviet Union recognizes any
Antarctic territorial claims in
Antarctica and scientists of the
two countries work coopera-
tively. However, the staking
out of a major Soviet base west
of the continental mountain
range is something new.

All of the Soviet Union's per-
manent bases at present are in
east Antarctica, the coldest part
of the continent, which is
covered with ice up to three
miles thick. The Americans
have tended to concentrate their
stations in areas in which mine-
ral exploitation would be more
practical.—New York Times
News Service.

Turkish Cypriots give
'liberation' warning

Nicosia, June 30.—The
Turkish Cypriot radio Bayrak
said today that Turkish
Cypriots may be forced to
"liberate" their countrymen
living in southern parts of
Cyprus unless the Greek
Cypriots allow them to leave.

Mr. Rauf Denktaş, the
Turkish Cypriot leader, also
said that Greek Cypriots would
continue to be expelled from
the Makarios Government
granted freedom of movement
to the Turkish Cypriots. So far
the latter have expelled 450
Greek Cypriots from five all-
Greek villages in the Karpas
Peninsula.

The Greek Cypriot Govern-
ment today called the expul-
sions "a flagrant violation of
the United Nations resolutions
and the Declaration of Human

Rights". It instructed its repre-
sentative at the United Nations
to lodge a protest.

In its broadcast, radio Bayrak
said: "We warn the Greeks
that we might be forced to
undertake the duty of liberat-
ing all the Turks beleaguered
in the south unless the Greek
authorities realize that it is im-
possible for them to be held
there."

"The question... must be
solved without delay. Otherwise
we ourselves will have to
liberate them as we did in July
last year."

The Turkish Government
today transferred 8,000 Turkish
nationals to the northern zone
of Cyprus, according to the
Makarios Government. It added
that Ankara planned to transfer
a further 60,000 of its
nationals to Cyprus.—UPI.

Hungry
Cambodians
forced to
pull ploughs

Bangkok, June 30.—Because
of the shortage of oxen, ill-fed
people in Cambodia are being
forced by the Khmer Rouge to
pull ploughs from dawn to
dusk, according to a refugee
who has crossed the border
town of Aranyaprathet.

Norodom Vorapong, aged 21,
a distant relative of Prince
Norodom Sihanouk, the former
Cambodian ruler, said that after
the fall of Phnom Penh on
April 17 he returned to his
home at Roka Kong, 25 miles
to the north on the Mekong
river.

Once there he was put to
work on a farm under the
supervision of armed Khmer
Rouge and forced to work
from sunrise to sunset each
day with other people. The
Khmer Rouge hitched people to
ploughs. He said each per-
son received only one tin of
rice to eat each day. This was
usually made into porridge to
stretch further.

Mr. Norodom Vorapong said
he and seven other students,
one of them a girl, left Roka
Kong on May 30 and walked
for 28 days to reach the Thai
border.

Now under treatment at a
hospital in Aranyaprathet for
injured feet and exhaustion.
Mr. Norodom Vorapong said he
had heard many stories of
mass killings such as have
been reported by other refu-
gees crossing the border, but
like others had seen no direct
evidence of them.—UPI.

Brigands posing as soldiers
exposed in Saigon

Saigon, June 30.—South Viet-
nam's military management
committee has alerted the popu-
lation to beware of bogus
soldiers and revolutionary
cadres who have been confiscat-
ing property illegally.

This followed claims that re-
volutionary cadres have been
confiscating unlicensed motor-
cycles, as well as bicycles and
other personal effects.

In two communiques broad-
cast in Saigon, the committee
has asked the population to re-
port such acts immediately.

In a television broadcast,
viewers were told that if revo-
lutionary soldiers or cadres in-
dulged in "brutal acts" such as
cutting hair the case should be
reported to the local security
forces. The offenders could be
arrested.

The viewers were also told
to ring up the programme if
they had a question on any
problem. This is expected to
help quell apprehensions among
the population over the actions
of false revolutionaries.—
Reuter.

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Vigilance required of UK ministers over common energy policy

House of Commons
MR ALEXANDER FLETCHER (Edinburgh, North, C.) asked what plans the Secretary of State for Energy had for discussions on North Sea oil production with his EEC counterparts.

MR BENN (Bristol, South-East, Lab.)—Production from the North Sea is a matter for the Government, but I shall obviously be keeping my European colleagues informed of Government plans for reducing dependence on imported oil.

MR FLETCHER—When Mr Benn has further discussions with his counterparts in the EEC, will he answer the question put to a Tribune rally in Glasgow on April 13, namely: "Will the Commission assume control of the rate of depletion of North Sea oil and gas, and with the Treaty of Rome be applied to the Continental Shelf? If so, precisely what powers will this give the Commission?"

MR BENN—When I attended the Energy Council meeting in the Hague on Thursday I made it clear that I interpreted my function as being constructive as a member of that council, but without exercising national interest. I believe that to be correct.

We are by far the richest energy source among the Nine in terms not only of oil but coal. I will expect to look, therefore, at any proposals that might have an impact on our power to control our own resources with a view to seeing that the national interest is safeguarded.

MRS BAIN (East Dunbartonshire, Scot. Nat.)—Will he explain the implications of the draft European energy directive, particularly in view of the rate of depletion of Scotland's major resource—oil. The directive speaks in terms of

180 million tons a year, and the Government speaks in terms of 110 million tons. The Scottish National Party wants to see 30 million tons as a reasonable annual rate of depletion.

The people of Scotland are seeing their bright light being sold out to solve the British balance of payments. The British Government is not concerned about the people of Scotland. (Labour protest.)

MR BENN—The issues involved in any energy policy formulated in the United Kingdom or the EEC are of such importance and are so complex that everybody has an opportunity to make his views known. It is proposed before decisions are reached.

MR EDWIN WAINWRIGHT (Dumfries, Lab.)—Has Mr Benn any information about the cost of North Sea oil? How does it compare with the cost of imported oil, and what effect will British oil have on the European economy?

MR BENN—The relative cost depends on a number of factors, and is not easy to forecast. It depends on the price from the North Sea, the price from elsewhere we have or acquire in the cost of setting out of the North Sea.

MR PATRICK JENKIN (Oxford, Lab.)—The cost of oil is a major factor in the cost of living. Will Mr Benn concede that concerning control of the rate of depletion, he was wrong, and the Prime Minister and the rest of us were right?

MR BENN—It would not be sensible to reopen the referendum issue. It is foolish to suppose that our interests in North Sea oil were automatically safeguarded and did not require the vigilance of British ministers of whatever party.

Cost of North Sea oil

MR GOW (Eastbourne, C.) asked the Secretary of State for Energy what his estimate was of the amount of oil which the United Kingdom would obtain from the North Sea over the next five years, and what was the estimated cost of that oil, as compared with the cost of oil imported from overseas.

MR JOHN SMITH, Under Secretary for Oil—Between now and the end of 1980 the estimated production from the United Kingdom Continental Shelf is expected to be 3,000 million barrels. The cost at current prices of importing this quantity would be between £11 billion and £14 billion.

On the same basis the cost of production could be in the region of half the import cost although

because a large share of this will be in respect of domestic resources. The benefit to the balance of payments will be very much larger than half the import cost.

MR GOW—The country needs a timely reminder that the supply of oil from overseas is not going to provide an automatic bonus to the British people.

MR SMITH—I and my colleagues in the Government and many MPs are acutely aware of that and constantly remind the public of it. On the other hand, we can and must derestimate the importance of North Sea oil which will be one of the major features which will put this country in a position of self-sufficiency by the 1980s, and in this respect unique in the western world.

Changing attitudes to use of energy

MR ROST (South-East Derbyshire, C.) asked for a statement on the Government's energy conservation programme specifying long-term targets and objectives.

MR EADIE, Under Secretary for Coal (Midlothian, Lab.)—There is evidence that substantial savings are being made in many areas and that progress is being made in changing attitudes towards the use of energy. There is, however, a great deal more that consumers can economically do to save energy and the objectives of the Government's on-going energy saving campaign is to seek to realize these savings.

MR ROST—While acknowledging that the limited success of the advertising campaign is already wearing off, has not the time come when the Government should put forward their long-term strategy for energy conservation setting out specific targets?

In particular, would it not make better sense to concentrate on vast sums on nationalising oil interests in the North Sea to reallocate some of those funds into constructive energy conservation measures?

MR EADIE—I refute the suggestion that the energy conservation campaign is losing steam and that there are no results from it. There are many individual case histories showing that industrial firms, local authorities and so on are taking energy saving seriously and achieving good results.

The Secretary of State (Mr Benn) will receive recommendations shortly from the Conservation Advisory Council and is

awaiting with interest the report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology.

MR LANE (Cambridge, C.)—What specific targets has he set for central government and local government? If he has not set definite targets, it is time he did.

MR EADIE—A 10 per cent saving if it could be achieved would be a saving of something like £10m. In the long term, about £10m is being spent by Government departments and the nationalised industries on energy saving research. Details are contained in the Government's Select Committee on Science and Technology.

MR PATRICK JENKIN, Opposition spokesman on energy (Edinburgh, North, C.)—Home insulation is one of the most effective ways of saving energy. His department's efforts to encourage this are being frustrated by an obstructive attitude on the part of the Department of the Environment. Will he try and get the Government to make the cavity wall insulation scheme a compulsory one for all houses built after 1975?

MR EADIE—Regarding what he said about the Government's trading home insulation measures, this is not borne out by the facts. I am advised by the industry that there are no results from it. There are many individual case histories showing that industrial firms, local authorities and so on are taking energy saving seriously and achieving good results.

Petrol consumption down

MR RIDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C.) asked the Secretary of State for Energy for the figures for petrol consumption for the first quarter of 1975, and for 1974, respectively in the United Kingdom.

MR JOHN SMITH, Under Secretary for Oil (North Lanarkshire, Lab.)—The figures for consumption of motor spirit in the first quarter of 1975 were 3,853,337, and for 1974, respectively in millions of tons: 3,853,337, and 3,853,337.

MR RIDLEY—The figures show that petrol is no longer regarded as a luxury, but the Government's swinging taxation increase on petrol will cause great

hardship, particularly to people living in the country. Will the minister state the basis of taxation from petrol spirit to correct this?

MR SMITH—Petrol spirit is a large part of the consumption of oil in the country. The policy seems to be to tax it to the extent that consumption is significantly down—by 8 per cent since 1973, and by 10 per cent since 1974.

If the taxation burden is shifted it will fall on other shoulders, and if we want an increase in the price of domestic heating fuels, he should say so.

Tories urge 200-mile fishing limit for UK

MR JOPLING, Opposition spokesman for agriculture and fisheries (Westmorland, C.), opening a debate on the problems of the fishing industry, said that of all who worked to supply the country's essential needs, none worked more dangerously and unsafely than the fishermen and those who worked on the fishing boats.

Admiralty was not enough. The industry was in a serious mess, perhaps the most serious crisis almost anyone could remember since 1945. They were faced with huge financial losses, with ships being tied up and a considerable unemployment and greater uncertainty about the future.

Fishermen and owners of boats had been hit by a price-price-price grip with sky-high costs of operation on the one hand and low prices on the other. The Scottish Fishermen's Federation had said that in the last six months up to March, boats lost an average of £15,000 each, or £16,000 taking the subsidy received into account.

The price of fish had been depressed over the last year for 18 months. The industry had been laid up or scrapped since January, 1974. The industry had said that unless the minister did something, another 60,000 boats would be out of operation before the end of the year.

The catching capacity of the fleet had declined by 95,000 tons and if that continued, with the laying up of another 60,000 boats, the industry would be left with a fleet of 150,000 tons per year in landings.

The value of that he estimated at £100 million. He would like to spend that extra on improving fish. This did not take account of the inshore fleet.

Uncertainty

It seemed strange that the Government should be presiding over the industry which they had produced their White Paper on the agricultural industry Food from our own resources.

MR JOPLING—The industry (he said) between the production of food from our soil by British people and British resources and the production of food from overseas by British people and British resources.

There were a range of areas in which the industry was in a state of uncertainty. Unhappily the talks at the Law of the Sea conference had broken down temporarily. It remained to be seen whether the Government would support a 200-mile exclusive economic zone around British coasts.

Not only did fishermen not know for sure whether there would be a 200 mile zone but there was uncertainty over what might happen in the meantime. There had been no agreement at the Law of the Sea conference some countries might be tempted to go for a 200 mile zone.

The European Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. Lardinois, had been making welcome noises that if the United Kingdom were to support a 200 mile zone, then the Community would react in a forthright way.

He hoped the Government gave their full support to Mr. Lardinois. Because Britain was now a full member of the EEC it had strengthened its position.

It was essential to take every possible step to ensure that the fishing industry was not in a state of uncertainty. The Government should do this by making a decision on the 200 mile zone.

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Continuance of aid to trawlermen being considered urgently

MR PEART, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Workington, Cumbria, Lab.), said that the Government was considering the continuance of aid to trawlermen.

The problem was much more one of price than of supply. After a formal discussion at official level, the Government would be able to set up a minimum export price for fish.

The Council of Ministers in Brussels had also recognized the serious nature of the problem. The Government was considering the continuance of aid to trawlermen.

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to fishing other species and increasing the pressure on them.

The subsidy should be related to the horsepower of the vessel rather than to the number of crew.

People might be expecting too much from the Law of the Sea conference. It might be five or six years before the Government could negotiate a reduction of the quota system.

The threat to the industry was a real one. It contained within it several elements of danger. The Government was considering the continuance of aid to trawlermen.

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Decision on BP shares will be taken by Government—Mr Benn

MR OVENDEN (Gravesend, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Energy what decision the Government would take on the acquisition of the British Petroleum shares at present held by the Bank of England.

MR BENN—The question of the BP shareholding is still under consideration. In reaching our decision we shall need to take full account of the national interest.

MR OVENDEN—Would the Government confirm that BP has been a successful public ownership for six months but the Government have been prevented from exercising any control over the company because of the division of ownership between the Government and the Bank of England?

MR BENN—The bank is permitted to dispose of the former BP shares on the open market but I consider carefully the possibility of taking BP into public ownership, and to use it as the basis of a British national oil company rather than a public ownership.

MR BENN—Without prejudice to the latter question, which is

quite a separate one, I can assure him the decision about the share will be a Government decision. It will not be taken without regard to our national interests as best as we can identify them.

MR ROST (South-East Derbyshire, C.)—What benefit does the Government expect to reap if it decides to take the BP shares? Will the Government be able to hold on behalf of the Government?

MR BENN—This is a much wider question but quite clearly the Government's holding of BP, which goes back over many years, provides for the nation an important holding in an important industry, which is becoming more important as time goes on.

MR BARRY (Rother Valley, Lab.)—Will the minister take into account in view of the international role of this company, that it might be desirable to demonstrate that it possesses a value which is independent?

MR BENN—I recognize that that was made clear the original intention of the Government. The Treasury and the company at the time the Government holding was first acquired.

BR seeking 15% fare rise in September

MR LAMBORN (Southwest, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment for a statement about British Rail's proposals for a 15% increase in fares and charges, following the recent pay settlement.

MR CROSLAND said in a written reply: Last year we provided £1,500m in the Railway Act, 1974, for the railways to meet their passenger business. We also took powers to support railway pensions. It was then thought that the 15% increase in fares would be sufficient to cover the increase in costs.

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The board have already applied to the Price Commission for an increase of 15 per cent from September 7 in passenger fares and charges. Substantial increases in freight and parcels charges are also in prospect.

Next, the board have already taken action to reduce working expenses. They have also asked for a reduction in their passenger and freight businesses aimed at identifying more precisely the worst loss makers and securing economies. The studies will cover the cost of production, the level and extent of services. The trade unions will, of course, be consulted.

For my part, I have seen most work on the subject of the passenger support payment 1976 to be more than the level in real terms. For the 1976 to be more than the level in real terms. For the 1976 to be more than the level in real terms.

On freight services, the main view is that the current provision is not working well. I have requested the board to undertake ways and means studies. The board will be making a further announcement about this as soon as possible.

MR PATRICK MCNAIL (Newcastle, C.)—I agree the industry's future depends on its ability to compete with other modes of transport. But there is a concern that the industry's future depends on its ability to compete with other modes of transport.

MR BENN—I have to disagree with the hon. Member. Without a doubt, the industry's future depends on its ability to compete with other modes of transport. Without a doubt, the industry's future depends on its ability to compete with other modes of transport.

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Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

By art's free energy



Above: Bright red silk chiffon dress with a sequined and beaded bib. Designed by Zandra Rhodes in her print of "Lilies in a field", and tied with a red satin sash. Style 74/51. Hair created by Trevor at Vidal Sassoon. Photograph taken at Zandra's shop.

Left: Ice green jersey skirt, and top with a cowl neck and lettuce edge edification. Skirt style SK/1C71. Top style 74/47/C18. All beads are from a selection. Gold evening shoes "Negresco" by Russell & Bromley. From their main branches, £17.99. Hair by Tony at André of Knightsbridge.

Below: Very finely pleated satin jacket in colours of green, pink and black on cream. Style 74/75. All available now from her shop.

Photographs by Peter Lavery



...have all done their best to do her down. But she is tenacious, hardworking, dedicated, and above all intensely feminine, despite her need to compete.

Zandra Rhodes has no psychological conflicts between feminism and being feminine. She needs and enjoys male companionship and is by nature affectionate and delightful.

I have often thought that I should attempt to write a piece on the relative merits of women and men designers for posterity if not from conviction, but then, conviction wins through and I am too consumed with loathing for sex discrimination in terms of the assessment of talent to get any further. We are after all, amazing as it may seem, just all people with different gifts.

So I shall just say of Zandra that one of her gifts as a designer is that she is susceptible, in the right way, to the feelings

of her women customers. "If 10 women say to me that the armhole is too tight, they're right and the design is wrong." There is no abrogation of creative autocracy, simply the realization that anyone can make a mistake.

Zandra Rhodes's clothes are photographed today on an equally forceful, charming and dedicated young woman, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Polly Eccles, the daughter of the distinguished former Conservative minister, whose last post, appropriately in view of his daughter's current work, was Minister for the Arts. She had a successful career in television, and is now the organizing secretary of the Royal Opera House Trust, in which much of her work consists in attracting sponsors for Covent Garden.

Music, already firmly entrenched in her soul, she says since she was 17, has become

SPORT

Yachting

Selectors end an era in ocean racing design

By John Nicholls

There were no surprises when the team chosen to represent Britain in the Admiral's Cup series was announced by the Royal Ocean Racing Club yesterday. The three boats and their helmsmen are: Yeoman XX (Robin Aisher), Bartleary (John Prentice), and Noryema (Ron Aisher). More Opposition (Tony Morgan) as reserve. These were the four boats that came out on top after a series of trials that concluded on Sunday. Morgan probably feels that More Opposition had performed well enough to be included in the team. After all, she beat Noryema in the unofficial points table, but when she was sailed at her best, Noryema was the fastest of the 14 competing boats.

Yeoman had the best record, with three first places in the six races, but she is probably not that much superior to her teammates. She seems to be a "lucky" boat, or perhaps her crew are adept at making the most of their chances but whatever the reason, she often appeared in the right place at the right time, to profit from a wind shift or another boat's mistake.

Bartleary's selection is the reward for much hard work on the part of John Prentice and his crew. They have been sailing regularly since this time last year and have gradually worked up their boat into an efficient unit. Similarly, More Opposition is a year old and, after several changes of crew, has at last realized her potential.

Only Bartleary was designed by the American firm Sparkman and Stephens and she is last year's model. None of the new Stephens-designed boats, such as Edward Heath's Morning Cloud or Arthur Slater's Prospect of Whitty were impressive. Temporarily, at least, the Stephens dominance of ocean racing design seems to be over. It will be interesting to compare the performances of some of the newer teams when the series proper starts in August. Yeoman was designed in the United States by Doug Petersen and Noryema by

the South American, German Frers. More Opposition is an Australian design by Miller and Whitworth.

The Admiral's Cup series will be held at Cowes and in the adjacent waters during the first week of August. The series comprises four races, two in the Solent and two off-shore, the last and longest being the biennial Fastnet, from Cowes to the south coast of Ireland and back to Plymouth. The cup is at present held by the Germans, who have again entered a strong crew.

Kenneth Brackwell and his crew Michael Treadwell won their second race of the week in the Fireball class European championship at Hayling Island yesterday. Continuing the pattern of the previous day, the weather was again hot and sunny, producing light and fluffy winds out in Hayling Bay where the course was set.

Wind shifts caused two general recalls as the race officer arranged to start the fleet of 50 boats but on the third attempt the wind cooperated and the race commenced. A Norwegian entry, sailed by T. Halversen led at the windward mark, with Brackwell second and a Swede, A. Garvert, lying third. Halversen stayed ahead of Brackwell along the first reach but by the end of the first round the British boat was leading.

Halversen regained his lead on the second beat, with Brackwell still second and a Swiss boat, sailed by F. Buchle now in third place. As the competitors began the running leg of the second round, the wind started to head them and by the time the leaders reached the windward mark they were almost beating. The race officer deduced that conditions were deteriorating and decided to end the race there and then. Brackwell is now leading on total points in the series, which is sponsored by Dunhill's and consists of seven races.

RESULTS: 1. K. Brackwell and M. Treadwell (Great Britain); 2. A. Garvert (Sweden); 3. F. Buchle (Switzerland); 4. T. Halversen (Norway); 5. D. Heath (Great Britain); 6. A. Slater (Great Britain); 7. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 8. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 9. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 10. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 11. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 12. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 13. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 14. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 15. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 16. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 17. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 18. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 19. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 20. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 21. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 22. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 23. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 24. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 25. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 26. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 27. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 28. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 29. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 30. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 31. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 32. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 33. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 34. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 35. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 36. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 37. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 38. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 39. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 40. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 41. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 42. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 43. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 44. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 45. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 46. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 47. J. Prentice (Great Britain); 48. R. Aisher (Great Britain); 49. T. Morgan (Great Britain); 50. J. Prentice (Great Britain).

Conspicuous though small

Newport, Rhode Island, June 30.—Twelve yachts got under way in a fair breeze yesterday at the start of a transatlantic race to England, with the smallest competitor sailing under the Union Jack. Robla, a 40ft light blue sloop owned and designed by the veteran sailmaker Ted Hood, crossed the line off Brenton Reef just two seconds after the gun was fired.

Robin, skippered by Lee van Gemert, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was more than a minute ahead of the largest entries, Gil-

man VI and Kialoa II. John B. Kilroy's 79ft ketch.

The race attracted seven American-maned yachts and one each from England, France, Bermuda, Italy and Austria. One American skipper, John J. Cumiskey of New York, is a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club and is racing under the British flag.

This year's race, which ends at Spithead on the south coast of England, is being run in conjunction with RYAC's bicentenary celebrations.—UPI.

Polo

England play South America

The selectors of the Eborian Polo Association announced yesterday their teams for the Willis International Polo Day on July 27 (writes Andrew Porter). England will play South America for the Coronation Cup, and the Commonwealth will play England's Second for the Willis Trophy. Teams: England: M. Hare (3), 1; H.

Hipwood (7), 2; J. Hipwood (3), 3; P. M. Withers (7), back. England Second: Lord Vestey (4), 1; M. Vestey (4), 2; M. R. I. Ferguson (5), 3; J. Horswell (4), back. The substitutes for both English teams and the names of the South American and Commonwealth teams will be announced next week.

Golf

Scotland finally get to the summit

From Peter Ryde

Golf Correspondent

Killarney, June 30

Scotland became European golf champions here yesterday, first time defeating Italy in the final by 41 matches to 21. It was Scotland's turn, for they had been runners-up to England on the last two occasions. From the moment that they led the qualifiers and found their chief rivals out of the first flight, they moved steadily towards victory in the matchplay stages, defeating Switzerland 5-2 and France 6-1.

Only in the final did Scotland lose a foursome, and at the nineteenth after. Green had missed the eighteen green and again from three feet at the next to save the match. But any fears that a total of seven hours and a half in the bright sunshine would be too much for him were unfounded, for he took advantage of a weakening by Bert to provide Scotland's winning point after Stuart and Macgregor had surprised the other two.

Italy deserve full marks. In the excitement of England's failure to qualify on the first day, their finish in second position with three scores of 72 did not get the attention they deserved. They relied largely on four of their team of six—they were in any case without their champion, A. Crook—but those four are young and not inexperienced.

Bert reached the final of the British boys' championship two years ago. Lionello was in the victorious Continental team against Great Britain and Ireland last year, and he and Sila have finished well in the British youth championship. Sila also has international experience and, although he has no great length, that did not matter on a course becoming brick-hard, where a becoming nine-iron second was enough at half the holes.

Scotland's task was never easy.

and it was as well that Stuart fully recovered his form for the final. He was much in evidence in turning the tables in his foursome with Macgregor and, one down against Tadini in the singles, he won the eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth in birdies. Macgregor, unbeaten in his four matches, made no mistake down at the bottom, reaching the turn in 33, four up Sandy Saddler, the Scottish captain, had the satisfaction of steering his team to a victory which must seem to them long overdue.

England, having failed to get into the first flight, finished ninth at the top of the second flight, having defeated Norway 5-2 and Spain today by the same margin. Eyles and James had a runaway victory in the top foursome against Fernandez and Sagredo, as Davies and Marks had done against Norway the day before.

James lost heavily in the top single, but Marks who scored three out of three in matchplay and Poxon, who scored three out of four, won their singles easily. Ireland did not shine in the matchplay stages. They lost in Sweden and Wales, but today they got home by one point against France. Elliott winning the last three holes, and his match the nineteenth against Frayssineau, who was suffering from the "hank". The most successful country after Scotland was Wales, who, with J. Scott, victory over West Germany, finished fifth, their best performance so far.

The growing strength of the Continent and their great enthusiasm for this event have had the effect of making them more anxious than they used to be. They do not quit. Luxembourg and Netherlands won their last four matches after losing the first three, and Sweden finished in third place in the overall order to Scotland and Italy only by the victory of their captain, Rube, over the Swiss captain, Stor-Johann, at the twenty-first.

Athletics

Don Quarrie to compete at Crystal Palace

Don Quarrie, the American sprinter, is to compete at 100 and 200 metres in an international meeting at Crystal Palace on Friday.

In the 100 metres, Quarrie, winner of both events in the recent AAU championships in Oregon, will take on Klaus-Dieter Biele, the European bronze medal winner from West Germany, Kenal John Mwebi, and Andrew Cornaby and another top American, Steve Riddick.

In the 200, also contested by Riddick, Quarrie will be joined by Quimber of West Germany, the home three, Monk, Bennett and Collins.

Rugby Union

Hipwell playing again in three weeks

Newcastle, New South Wales, June 30.—The Australian Rugby Union captain, John Hipwell, is likely to be playing again in less than three weeks. Hipwell, wrenched an ankle in a Wallaby trial match against a Victorian team last Saturday, "The going down already", Hipwell said. "There's definitely no break and the ligaments should be back to normal within a couple of weeks."

Hipwell was limping slightly today after physiotherapy treatment to injured ligaments on the outside of his left ankle. He said he was looking forward to the tour of the British Isles later this year.—Reuter.

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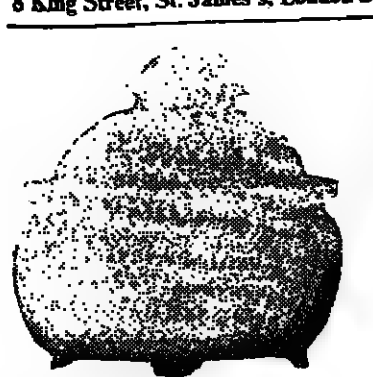
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Appointments Vacant
also on pages 20 and 25

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UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

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with a major in resource assessment. The post involves
experience in remote sensing. The successful candidate will
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The growing threat of conflict inside Africa as Russia pours in arms for Gen Amin

policy is the need to provide a counter weight to the substantial but relatively discreet

tic means is likely in some way to be more democratic than one which seizes power by force. The plain fact is that the citizens of a democratic country have a perfect right to elect a communist government, if that is what they want; but they should be under no illusion—in doing so they are almost certainly taking part in the last exercise of their democratic rights. No commu-

There are signs of a somewhat over-sanguine approach to such matters as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in which the Soviet Union appears to be intent upon gaining every advantage in the economic field while conceding nothing on the issues of human rights and freedom of movement. But, most important, with a few isolated exceptions, no one in the Labour leadership seems ready to identify or to denounce the enemies within our own political system who are, in the long term, a greater threat to our freedom and independence than General Amin is ever likely to be.

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Now that is what I call giving the game away. For if ever there were an emperor's clothes activity, it is electioneering. The delightful truth is that for all the difference that is made to the outcome of an election, it is to the proportion of those who vote, by all the scurrying about the constituency, all the canvassing and door-knocking, all the compiling of lists and registers, all the solemn jabber of agent and candidate, all the rosettes and loudspeakers, and all the polling station tellers, they might as well be on a holiday. The minute the election-date is announced, and the return on polling day just in time to vote.

The referendum turnout,

recorded by one teller, third of the votes they were counted. The way described, not a quarter those remaining are visible the prescribed manner, tenth of those who are turn out to be supporter have not yet voted, not enough information enough support, not a organization, not enough clarity. I say without tardiness and in the full certainty all the votes voice are untrue, that canvassing were abundant election-time, the result it not be discernably different.

Yes, more: if one party
done canvassing but its
did not, the same con-
would follow.

The same goes, *n*
mutandis, for all the
items that make pc-
organisers feel importa-
election time, including al

addresses (which no
reads), meetings (which
vince nobody) and com-
rooms (which serve no
purpose); no wonder
row goes even farther al-
sists that if the candidat
not set foot in the consti-
throughout the campaign

And all this the good
of Nottingham has blun
upon and announced. No
he will shortly be thro
the lions by those who
truth he has told should
be generally accepted,
find the light of their
showing.

let them ask themselves if
was that 68 per cent. of
electorate voted in the re-
dum without the aid of
canvassing, door-knock-
tellers or other aids to the
tion of electioneering.

who write to us so readily so wonderfully when the poration is criticized. He that Lynam was in Lumpur to serve "many outlets" and he hired

To avoid so terrible a
tribution, I decided to gain
reputation as an investi-
gator, and spent hours at
weekend poring over my
case, trying to catch up
Lewant on the other side.

Des Wilson of the R.C. Shakespeare Theatre says

last paragraph of my vj yesterday about the week-jousting in Stratford-on-Avon misrepresents his opinion. What he meant was if the event were to be repeated next year and to become genuine town tradition, it would be best if it were run by

him and the theatre in a supporting role. He did not suggest that his practice was to do things started and then abandon them.

Daubs

The GLC has engaged child labour to disguise the 10ft hoardings with which they have surrounded the abandoned central market building in Covent

for what by the end of the week will be a representation of a park. Though they only had one colour, the children managed to set a lot of it over each other's clothes and hair.

Round the corner, the CSE

Robson is vacating the editorial chair. Now within two weeks of his eightieth birthday Robson, emeritus professor of public administration at the London School of Economics, has set something of a record for an editor.

In ferment

One commodity which remains plentiful is: experts to tell us how bad things are and what we should do about them. Such a one is Alvin Toffler, an American author who has produced a new masterpiece

here only in paperback, presumably because the short time we have left to us would not warrant producing it in a permanent form. What impressed me most about it was the index. It is the most absurdly comprehensive index I have ever

Their reporter Desmond Lynam had been sent on a costly trip to Kuala Lumpur to cover the Ali-Bugner fight, and his first report chiefly described how hot it was—a fact I might have guessed without his help. This provoked a letter, which

genuine town tradition, it would be best if it were run by townspeople themselves within him and the theatre in a supporting role. He did not suggest that his practice was to things started and then abandon them.

هكذا من الأصل



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE INDIAN DICTATOR

Censorship has already managed to put India behind a barrier almost as impenetrable as most communist countries. That this can be said is in itself a sign of how great the reversal of Indian government has been in the past week. An open society has become a closed one, elected members of parliament, innocent of any crime and including members of the governing party, are under detention without legal redress. The country now seems to be ruled by a small cabal.

Guardedly the parallel is with other Asian takeovers by the military—in Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia, to start with India's closest neighbours. That the army has not been involved so far as we know, and that it may still remain outside the political arena in India, is itself further evidence of the balanced democratic system that has been overturned. In the one Asian country where democracy seemed to have taken deeper root than in any other the army was an unpollitical, professional body, one that saw India's political life as being in trustworthy hands.

Such coups in other countries have usually been of the kind that get things done, away with all these political babbles kind of spirit. The politicians having failed, let an impartial disciplined, patriotic body of men take charge. But the achievements of army takeovers have in all cases fallen far short of hopes can be admitted, but at least the contrast between those who had failed and the impulses of those who took over did not deny to the new government its political power all respect for its motives.

No such respect attaches to Mrs. Gandhi's coup on the evidence thus far. The state of emergency is not intended to clear the decks for social and economic reforms. It does not aim to remove at a blow the impediments to an effective land reform; to cut out corruption in the distribution of foodstuffs; or any other of the crying needs of

poverty-stricken India. Not at all. The coup seems to have been planned when Mrs. Gandhi's own power seemed to be threatened and its first objective was to defend that power whatever measures were necessary. It was not even the power of the elected members of the Congress Party but of the inner circle of government in New Delhi, backed by a President who had been Mrs. Gandhi's nominee.

It would be curious to know how many members of Mrs. Gandhi's government were party to the measures put into effect last week. Or to know what real support she has in her own party, other than the uneasy consent of those who see their political careers at stake if they break ranks. The more one looks at the new Indian scene the more Mrs. Gandhi's own continued power proves the motive force of the state of emergency. In her speech proclaiming the emergency she said that the Indian people had known her since her childhood and that all her life had been in the service of the nation—phrases that emphasize her personal status, whatever her protests to the contrary.

Yesterday's new ordinances confirmed the style of the dictatorship. No grounds of detention need be communicated to those detained; the authorities simply satisfy themselves that such detention is necessary for dealing with the emergency. The other ordinance struck out completely the rights of citizenship guaranteed by the constitution. Neither the number nor the names of those detained is now being reported. Is this not an appetite that will grow? It is such an easy way of silencing opponents. There was nothing to panic about, she assured law-abiding citizens when she announced her plans. But whose is the panic?

Mrs. Gandhi will protest that her measures are temporary and that she has not turned her back on democracy. How and when she

The law and the press

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds

Sir, The Attorney General protests that *The Times* was "utterly, hopelessly and dangerously wrong" in questioning his independence in bringing an action to suppress publication of the Crossman diaries. I do not agree with everything you write in your scathing leader and I continue to have a good deal of respect for Mr Silkin as a man; but the Attorney would do well to recognize that neither his independence nor, sadly, his credibility any longer can be taken for granted.

The reason is clear. Cross, which of your readers will believe that he performed his dishonourable volte face over that affair solely of his "own volition"? Does he really expect us to accept that having advised the Labour Shadow Cabinet that the Crossman diaries should not be published, he was then suddenly converted to the view that they should be published? If daily newspapers are not always as outspoken as they should be, India probably has more lively political weekly journals than any other country. The very manner of press briefings, of strict censorship of foreign correspondents, or of the machinery of control as it is imposed in the capital and other big cities suggests that the suppression of a normally volatile public opinion will be beyond the means of government.

There are other centres of protest. The judiciary and the rest of legal profession are of long standing and are well aware of their role in a democratic system. They will not be alone in opposing the ruthless setting aside of India's constitution. Many decades have gone to the making of India's democracy. It is much stronger now than it was in 1947. There now exists in India a large politically conscious class that will be angered by what has happened. That anger will not be diverted by any speedy economic growth or social change coming magically out of Mrs. Gandhi's state of emergency, for they are not clearly in her sights. An interim judgment must be that she will not carry the country with her measures and will find the style of rule on which she has started increasingly difficult to maintain.

Newspapers were necessary to bring into motion the great weight and authority of *The Times* in the defence of a more open society.

It is in essence the mentality of the closed shop (of which trade unions were not the authors) to suppress information and narrow the market; and it is this single attitude more than any other that is central to our economic decline. In the final analysis institutions are only as good as the men who operate them, though checks and balances on self-regulating institutions can do much to prevent corruption taking root.

If the end of the law is, not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom (John Locke), then "the ultimate aim of freedom is the enlargement of those capacities in which man surpasses his ancestors and to which each generation must endeavour to add its share" (Hayek). No institution that aims at anything less is worth having.

Unhappily for England at present this attitude is not the prevailing one. The public school/regimental type loyalty to the institution (the highest expression of which represents a noble side of human nature) has been corrupted to mean that the influence and prosperity of your group depends on excluding those outside the pale. The opposite of course is true but the centralized nature of so many of our institutions hinders it for the future.

The challenge ahead is simple. Will England return to a form of individualism (the basis of western culture) or continue down the blind alley of collectivism, however well meaning, and end up a totalitarian state.

Yours truly,
BRUCE LE MARQUAND,
Little Tangle Lodge,
Wotton, Guildford, Surrey.
June 29.

Israel and Lord Moyne's assassins

From Mr W. J. Money

Sir, It is possible that the return of the bodies of Lord Moyne's killers was the act of simple, honest soldiers, prompted by motives of goodwill transcending petty national hatreds. It is also possible that it was an elegant and effective propaganda coup, designed to weaken the enemy's unity and loosen the support of his friends. Whatever the motive, the action has already proved to be most successful. In exchange for the bodies of two murderers, Egypt has gained the following advantages:

- 1 The freedom of 20 of her own soldiers, with favourable foreign and domestic publicity.
- 2 The asset of a favour owed from Israel.
- 3 A significant increment to her international negotiating strength: the return of the enemy's fallen heroes is the act of honourable men and honourable men can get better credit terms in bargaining situations.
- 4 By encouraging Israel to commend the act of its own political murderers, Egypt has forced Israel into the hypocrisy of honouring in themselves what they condemn in others.
- 5 Because some of Israel's friends see Egypt's gift not as the remains of fallen heroes but as the bodies of vicious killers, then the greater Israel's response to Egypt's gesture, the more her friends are likely to be alienated. Conversely, a pusillanimous response to Egypt's gesture could only have raised Egypt's stock while diminishing Israel's.
- 6 Many if not most Jews strongly deplored Lord Moyne's murder at the time, and many deplored the subsequent use of political terrorism in Israel's independence struggle. By returning these bodies, the Egyptians have thus raised old and contentious moral issues (see for example, the correspondence in these columns) which may well seriously impair the sense of moral unity and certainly upon which, above all else, the survival of Israel depends.

Whatever the motives of Egypt's action, Israel has found it hard to avoid embarrassment. As it is, her ill-considered response has given offence to many of her friends, and the error will only be compounded, to Egypt's advantage, if she persists in this and other respects, in pretending that she did not contribute her share to the sad and evil events which preceded and accompanied her independence.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. MONEY, Lecturer in Public Administration,
University of Glasgow.
June 28.

Stanley, for an independent Jewi State. It was not very large and did not include any part of Jerusalem. (See my *Palestine: the Dec of a Plan in The Listener*, January 13, 1972.)

On December 20, 1943, the Palestine committee of ministers submitted the plan to the War Cabinet. Churchill commented: "This is very fine piece of work and I am general accord." It was an essential part of the scheme that it should be accompanied by a plan for a Great Syria that should include Transjordan and the parts of Palestine be left to the Arabs. It should be prepared in great secret and announced at the moment the war ended in Europe, when attention was focused elsewhere.

There were many intrinsic difficulties and the Foreign Office never in favour—it thought support of the scheme involved running serious risk of "losing to America our pre-eminence" in that part of the world—but what killed Churchill's personal interest was the assassination of Lord Moyne. His successor, Sir Edward Grigg (Lord Altrincham) was not in favour. Sir Harold MacMichael, who supported the idea of a Jewish State, was replaced by Lord Gort, who did not report to London that the establishment of such a state would "almost inevitably mean the rebirth of National Socialism in some form. In Lord Gort's judgment, the Arab 'may, faute de mieux, pad as a last resort, turn to Russia'."

KEITH KYLE,
25 Oppidans Road, N.W.3.
June 29.

SHOULD WOMEN BE ORDAINED?

The General Synod of the Church of England will be debating on Thursday a question which has been the subject of much contention within the Church for a good many years now: whether women should be admitted to the priesthood. It is a difficult issue not only because it arouses strong emotions among people of sincere belief on both sides of the argument, but also because it can be considered on a number of different levels.

It can be regarded, first of all, as a matter of pure doctrine. Would the ordination of women be contrary to the teachings of scripture and the traditions of the Church? It would clearly be an extension of those traditions, but that in itself can hardly be deemed a conclusive objection in a living and vital Church. There is still some powerful resistance on theological grounds but it is not so strong as it used to be and no longer appears to represent majority opinion among Anglicans in Britain. Thirty out of the forty three dioceses of the Church of England have concluded that there would be "no fundamental objections" to the ordination of women.

To many people that should settle the matter if the Church is true to its own beliefs. But on questions of its own organization any Church is wise to consider not only the principle but the practical effects. That is not a concession to mere expediency.

It is rather to ask whether any particular form of organization would enable the Church better to serve its higher purpose. Internal organization is not a purpose in its own right. So it is reasonable to take account of secular changes in the society to which the Church is ministering. In this case that provides a powerful additional argument in favour of women priests.

Women have entered one profession after another with success and increasing acceptance. A Bill to outlaw discrimination on grounds of sex comes up for its second reading in the House of Lords today. That is a mark both of changing attitudes among society in general and of rising career expectations among women in particular. Many women today do not feel it right for them to accept the different, and subordinate, roles that seemed natural to their mothers and grandmothers. That applies in the Church as in other professions, and it is no small matter to thwart the zeal for service of those women who are conscious of a calling to the priesthood, especially at a time when the ministry of the Church of England is one occupation that has no difficulty in finding work to do.

Yet that too should not be the determining factor. If women are to become priests it should not be for their own fulfilment but because that would be in the best interests of the Church. There are two reasons for believing that it would not be at this time.

The first is because of relations with other Churches. This is the least important of the two considerations because it cuts both ways. The Anglican Communion overseas is divided on the ordination of women. If the Church of England took this step it would be an advantage for relations with the Free Churches, but not with the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The most obvious practical effect would be to make it more difficult to achieve intercommunion with the Roman Catholic Church.

The main reason for suggesting that the Church of England would not be wise to proceed with this reform at this time is that the Church itself is divided over it. In comparison with the thirty dioceses who decided that there were no fundamental objections, only fifteen of the forty-three favoured removing the legal barriers to the ordination of women. That is what has determined the Standing Committee of the General Synod to recommend against the change. It is a sound practice to insist on a large measure of approval for far-reaching reforms in the Church's own arrangements: otherwise there is always the danger of energies being diverted and attention concentrated on what should be subsidiary matters. There are exceedingly powerful arguments in favour of admitting women to the priesthood, but there is quite simply not the necessary degree of support for it at the moment.

From Sir John Colville

Sir, I think that in defending the publication of the Crossman diaries by reference to the freedom of the press, you obscure the issue. Those in official positions who keep diaries, as I did myself at No 10 during part of the war years, may justify themselves by the belief that they are recording matters of historical significance for posterity or because, for purely personal enjoyment, they take pleasure in writing a private journal. If they proceed to make money for themselves or their immediate heirs, within a period of a few years, by the publication of information to which they only had access because of the office they held, then their interpretation of the word "honourable" differs from that which most of us were brought up to accept.

We live in a world in which contemptible actions are life in which the Government of Israel glorifies assassination, in which the Soviet Union sends dissidents to mental homes and actively supports an African maniac, in which members of our own governing party bow lower and lower in the House of Commons. Let us at least try to preserve some element of decency in the conduct of our own affairs at the centre of Government or, if that is too much to ask, then in the way those affairs are recorded and reported.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
The Old Rectory,
Trentham, Leicestershire.
June 29.

From Mr F. B. Le Marquand

Sir, Your leader of yesterday dealing with the suppression of press freedom is more than welcome, yet it is perhaps a sign of the times that the direct involvement of Times

Government information

From Dr Jeremy Bray, Labour MP for Motherwell and Wishaw

Sir, The Industry Bill Committee inserted in the Bill amendments requiring government and not only industry to disclose information. The Government has now tabled amendments in the Report stage to remove these requirements contained in Section 20(4) and Schedule 3.

The requirements do not go as far as the TUC and CBI requests to the Treasury to disclose its actual forecasts. But they do provide access to the means of exploring policy options by making forecasts on alternative assumptions, and requiring such forecasts from the Treasury, thus generating a better informed and more intelligent discussion of economic and industrial policy, and of planning agreements in particular. The requirements are in accordance with the government's own undertakings in the White Paper.

In the Committee the amendments were passed by 26 votes to four with only ministers and whips voting against, apparently on the insistence of the Treasury. I hope this week on Report all parts of the House will join in rejecting as decisively this attempt by the Treasury to continue concealment, the obscurantism and enormity of which I do not think ministers can have realized, and which is unparalleled in other countries.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY BRAY,
House of Commons.
June 26.

From Mr Keith Kyle

Sir, The public records, released on New Year's Day, 1972, reveal that Lord Moyne was in favour of a scheme energetically promoted by the then Colonial Secretary, Oliver

Risks in upper atmosphere

From Dr B. A. Thrush

Sir, Your leader of June 14 rightly recognizes the need for organized support of research into pollution of the stratosphere and its effect on the ozone layer which protects us and our crops from potentially harmful ultra-violet radiation.

Much of the fundamental work needed to assess the importance of substances as stratospheric pollutants was carried out in this country, notably on sensitive detection methods and on the individual chemical processes occurring. Good observational facilities, including Concordes, are available here and with a coordinated research programme, the British scientists who work in this area could make a major contribution to all the main topics in stratospheric pollution and provide valuable independent advice to Government and industry on any necessary controls.

As a member of the United States National Academy of Sciences Panel on Atmospheric Chemistry and of the Royal Society Group on Pollution in the Atmosphere, I would stress that these bodies do not finance and organize research on stratospheric pollution. In the United States, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has assumed this role.

It is important that a Government Department in this country should accept responsibility for financing and coordinating research in an area where the hazards to health and crops need to be assessed with the least possible delay. Fluorocarbon pollutants, which are believed to spend several decades in the stratosphere and it is unsafe to wait until we can detect their effect on the ozone layer.

Yours faithfully,
B. A. THRUSH,
Reader in Physical Chemistry,
University of Cambridge,
Lensfield Road,
Cambridge.

Flat rate pay rises

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Bank Employees

Sir, How can one reconcile the idea of flat rate pay increases to all with the need to reward people for differing levels of skill and effort? How can all-trade unions representing employees with differing aspirations and differing skills accept a flat rate increase for their members—such a policy with common application?

How can one apply flat rate increases to career structure industries without disturbing the careful edifice of salary relationships on which that structure is built? How can one institute a flat rate pay increase because of price movements with the fact that the Retail Prices Index measures movements of prices based on average expenditure of an average family?

There are, of course, many other objections to the idea of flat rate pay increases. However, it must be said that at least the proposal is a positive one and too often in the past many people have only been content with attacking any proposal that is put forward to try and deal with pay and price inflation.

The tragedy has always been in the post-war period that attempts to tackle unacceptable rates of inflation have been necessarily short term. Successive Governments have introduced successive statutory policies for pay and prices and these have almost all been short term monetary interventions to limit an immediate movement in pay and prices. Rarely have they been long term attempts to get at the reasons why pay and prices move in the way they do.

Obviously, external effects of commodity price movements and currency fluctuations limit any British Government's freedom to manoeuvre. However, one hopes that

on this occasion—difficulties accepted—some real attempt will be made to undertake a long term improvement in the mechanism by which pay and prices are fixed.

To this end can I suggest that the following matters be explored in detail:

- 1 First, the practical advantages and disadvantages of indexation, both in terms of pay and allowances.
- 2 Second, the possibility of introducing variable retail prices indices even on a regional basis (to take care of complications like territorial allowances) payments in certain industries).
- 3 Third, the need to make arbitration more enforceable, both in terms of its awards and in reference to it—at the moment ACAS arbitration can only be accepted in ordinary disputes if both parties agree. There was a lot to be said for the old industrial disputes tribunals of the 1930s when either side could refer a matter for binding award.
- 4 Fourth, the need—which other are now arguing for NEDO to present statistics on movements in C.N.P. commodity prices, retail prices, pay rates, employment levels and prospects, so that collective bargaining can take place in an atmosphere of knowledge and genuine economic forecasts rather than a lack of knowledge and an unrealistic optimism of pessimism about our industrial future.
- 5 No doubt instant analysis could find disadvantages in these proposals and undoubtedly there are some: what I am pleading for is a long-term objective look—with practical suggestions—at collective bargaining in this country and at the other factors influencing pay and prices so that any appropriate corrective action which is necessary because of outside events (such as oil price movements) can be taken into account by all those concerned. This would be a far cry from the

current position when too often we seem to respond to the crisis demands of tomorrow with the ineffective remedies of yesterday.

Yours faithfully,
LEIF MILLS, General Secretary,
NUBB,
Queen's House,
2, Elton Road,
Twickenham.

Finding the way at sea

From Dr Tony Smith

Sir, All the credit for solving the problem of determining longitude at sea should not be given to watch-makers such as John Harrison (article June 21). At almost the same time as he was designing his chronometers, the astronomer royal Maskelyne had sailed to St Helena to test the accuracy of a method of calculating longitude from observations of the moon and sun—the method of lunar distances.

In 1766 Maskelyne published his first *Nautical Almanac*, giving sea-men the tables of data they needed to use the method at sea. Captain Cook relied on observation of lunar distances to determine his longitude on his first voyage, and found the technique accurate and reliable. It was at Maskelyne's request that Cook took on his second voyage a copy made by Kendall of Harrison's chronometer. The voyage proved the reliability and convenience of the marine chronometer, but conservative navigators preferred the cheapness and certainty of observations and tables for another two hundred years. Indeed as late as 1898 Captain Joshua Slocum trusted lunar distances to calculate his longitude on his single-handed circumnavigation of the world.

Yours faithfully,
TONY SMITH,
17 Regent's Park Terrace, NW1.
June 22.

Between what is good, bad and indifferent.

The laws of our country allow theatrical entertainments or written material to be prosecuted only if they can be shown to "deprave and corrupt", i.e. to lead to social harm. Such legal provisions cannot, however, be applied to films under existing law. The test of "indecent" is a common law usually applied to offences which occur in a public place where the citizen is exposed involuntarily to them. It requires a lesser burden of proof, namely that the material shocks and not that it is capable of causing harm.

The Director of Public Prosecution's willingness to apply such a test to a film show taking place inside a cinema to which people seek admission must be seen as a retrograde move out of step with the Obscene Publications Act of 1959 and the Theatres Act of 1968 and applying a different test to films than to the other media.

The application of this particular common law also goes against the recommendation of the Law Commission in 1974 that the common law offences of corrupting public morals, outraging public decency and the public exhibition of indecent acts and things should be abolished.

A review of the law is now surely necessary and the Home Office should undertake one. As there is no good reason why films shown in cinemas should be treated differently to plays and entertainments in the theatre, the solution should be to apply the provisions of the Theatres Act to cinemas. The need for local authorities to act as licensing authorities in respect of adults would then disappear and the British Board of Film Censors would become an organization advising the film trade but not imposing decisions of a handful of censors in Soho Square onto the people of Britain via the local licensing system.

Yours faithfully,
TONY SMITH,
44 Well Walk, NW3.

Labour Party finances

From Mr Oliver Stutchbury

Sir, The General Secretary of the Labour Party is reported as saying, after the National Executive meeting on June 25, that the Party's finances were discussed, that "a financial majority of executive members were now in favour of Government aid".

It is my conviction, based on four years' experience at Transport House as the Party's fund-raising adviser, that there would be no problem in raising the necessary money from party members if minimal changes were made in the Party's organization. These changes are described in detail in the Fabian Tract 407 (1971).

That these changes do not commend themselves to the Party's present leadership is understandable. After all, many of its leaders reached their present eminence as a result of the existing shambles. But it is quite another thing to suggest that the Government should subsidize the present system and I hope that the proposal will be firmly resisted.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER STUTCHBURY,
139 Old Church Street, SW3.

How they salute

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. B. Crawford

Sir, The older generation will remember the left-hand salute abolished in the Army during the First World War. As this alteration in Army Regulations had not penetrated to the camps of British prisoners of war it was rather touching to be proudly saluted with the left hand by those either released on Armistice Day 1918 or shortly afterwards.

J. K. B. CRAWFORD,
Lyndhurst,
Leigh Woods,
Bristol.



Mr. Justice Wynn Parry in the Chancery Division yesterday, Hambros Bank, Limited, as administrators of the estate of Emanuel de Savola, Count of Polono, who, until his abduction on Mar. 3, 1944, was King Victor Emmanuel's ambassador in London, sought to hand over to his heirs assets in this country of the value over £1,000,000.

Mr. Gerald J. Phipps, K.C., said that Emanuel de Savola died in Egypt intestate in December, 1947, and letters of administration were granted to Hambros Bank. The respondents to the application included his wife, his son, his daughters, and children of a deceased daughter.

Mr. Justice Wynn Parry gave the plaintiffs liberty to hand over the estate to the respondents jointly.

hall of Trinity College, King's
College, 2.30. *See also* Sleaford
to inaugurate the riverside land-
scaping scheme, 4.10.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother
attends a garden party given by
the National Trust at Monticute,
Somerset, 3.

Shildon: figurative sculpture
in the college, 10.8.

Shropshire: English Concert, directed by
Professor Pinnock, Raphael Car-
tonn Court, Victoria and Albert
Museum, 7.15.

Shropshire: lunch-hour dialogue: Dean of
Westminster with Viscountess
Astor, Sir Mary-le-Bow. Cheap-
side, 4.0.

Society of the Royal Society, National Agricultural
Museum, Kenilworth, Warwick-
shire, 8.30.

ngbourne branch of the PDSA,
 Bernardo's, The Poplar Mis-
 sion and Royal National Mission
 Deep Sea Fishermen.
 Other estates include (net, before
 duty paid; duty on some estates
 disclosed):
 Honner, Major Philip Julius, of
 Lippinham, Wiltshire. £366,051
 The Miss Mabel Blanche, of St
 Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex £275,934
 Lindsay, Mr Kevin, of Southgate,
 London, actor (no duty shown) £1,614
 Niemeyer, Lady Sophie Charlotte
 Benedict, of Lindfield, Sussex,
 widow of Sir Otto Niemeyer (duty
 paid, £3,900) £63,748

Normal proteins rapidly become denatured and their enzymatic activity is destroyed at high temperatures, but the proteins of organisms that reside in high temperature environments can function well at temperatures up to 100°C. The difference in these proteins resides in differences in the chemical and physical properties of the basic chemical building blocks of protein molecules, which to a great extent determines their final shape and function. The proteins of these organisms are themselves composed of amino acids in a way itself according to the chemical and physical properties of those components to form a more complicated molecule. The basis of this difference, Dr James Drenth and Dr Ernest Creaser, of the Australian National University Canberra, have now succeeded in transferring the ability to tolerate high

that remaining active at 100°C. Changes in the amino acid sequences of the cell proteins might be controlled genetically in a manner similar to that by changes in the genes for each and every protein. But that does not seem to have happened in the simple organisms that other workers have found organisms in which a single gene seems to be responsible for the change in temperature tolerance. So some organisms seem to have control of temperature tolerance must lie somewhere in the machinery for the information contained in the DNA into the protein molecules.

That line of reasoning is supported by the little experimental work that has been done in their report in *Nature*. Dr Lindqvist

Already, one tiny change in part of the transfer RNA molecules allows them to react normally at temperatures that have been thought to be below water's melting point. And without other changes in the transfer RNA-ribosome system will be revealed as genetic analysis proceeds by other workers. The scientists are now analyzing the amino acid sequence of the "normal" and "abnormal" transfer RNA molecules at low temperature histidinal dehydratase to try to find the basic differences. How these changes are then built into the protein molecules during their synthesis is of course yet another problem.

Source: Nature, (June 19 1955, p. 30 : 1975).

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when the patient himself cannot do so.

Because of the combination of skills needed for all this the anaesthetist emerged as the expert in intensive care on the unconscious or the helpless patient, whether paralysed by accident or by disease. Intensive Care Units form a part of all

hour of day or night. This diligent labour took its toll.

He began his work when private hospitals and the essential for livelihood and a large practice as anaesthetist. First in general, but increasingly in cardiothoracic and neurological surgery. He was one of the pioneers of a new kind of medicine as well as of anaesthesia.

PROFESSOR C. DOXIADIS

Professor Constantinos Doxiadis, who was internationally known as a town planner and especially for his planning projects in a number of

SIR C. P. BLAKE

Commander Sir Cuthbert Patrick Blake, Bt, DSO, RN, died on June 27 at the age of 50.

He was born on January 2, 1885, the only son of Sir Patrick James Graham Blake, Fifth

04-10-13

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Rights issue doubts as BOC shares fall again

yen) fell another 1 1/2 percent yesterday, the view of the stock market was that there was a rapid change of general sentiment, a large portion of the \$22m rigging at 46p a share would be with underwriters.

While it was pointed out the terms of the issue pitched fairly rightly to the market price on (June 12) when the firm's 10 points at one time major issuing house yesterday that waters were not reached for the issues generally.

Disruptors for the rigging

Funds called for in the months to June 30 will total £1,006m, which compares with the £1,096m raised in the same period of 1972, the record year.

Apart from the June issues — which include the 1972-73 annual report — the company will also be issuing a new 10p share and a new 10p preference share.

international, friendly and United Escrow was some \$14m authority borrowing borrowings, a stock issue of City of Westminster of five placings totalling and three water companies of \$3.9m.

Financial Editor

Hinkley 'B' stream next

Hinkley "B" nuclear station—Britain's first civil Advance Gas-Cooled reactor, which has cost could be producing a early next spring, the Electricity Generating, announced yesterday.

The board hopes on 650 megawatt reactor Somerset station—already years behind schedule—synchronized with the grid next May and bestantial load" in July.

KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED,
20 Fenchurch Street,
London EC3P 3DB.

INTERIM REPORT

profit for the half year subject only compared with £5,125,000 for the corresponding period last year. The turnover was £26.4 million compared with £25.5 million.

announced an interim dividend of 1.8p per share in full on the 9th October. 1975. The dividend was paid on 11th September, 1975, and was the first interim dividend of 1.8p per share since 1971. It was more than three times by value the dividend of 0.6p per share which was paid in 1974. It is expected that the final dividend will be 6p per share, the maximum allowed under the provisions of the Companies Act.

allocations on scrip shares in place of cash dividends. The dividend is included in the Finance Bill, and is available only as a cash dividend if the shareholder so elects.

pects at the Annual General Meeting in 1975. The dividend is included in the Finance Bill, and is available only as a cash dividend if the shareholder so elects.

d trend in construction activity in the current year are not expected to change. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the prospects in the UK that the present downturn in the building industry should not be allowed to persist.

to report an encouraging increase in the turnover of the Group's overseas interests.

GROUP EARNINGS

Half year to March 1975	Half year to March 1974	
£'000	£'000	
<u>28,360</u>	<u>21,446</u>	5
		<u>45</u>
 £1,706	3,415	7
 31	132	
 3,737	3,547	7
 723	422	
 3,014	3,125	6
 1,771	1,107	2
 (100)	688	1
 1,671	1,745	3
 1,343	1,880	2
 75	(14)	
 1,268	1,394	2
 —	48	
 £1,268	£1,437	£2
 £410	£361	
 2p	1.8p	

.....tiptoe on the misty mountain tops

We could never have scaled the profit peak of 1974 without the whole-hearted co-operation of all our people throughout the world.

There are further peaks in the mountain range to be scaled but, given the present state of world trade, we will certainly pause for breath in 1975. Even the chamois must on occasion stop before again leaping upward. Although it is hard to see through the swirling mists of the immediate future, it remains as true as ever that Morgan is uniquely placed to take advantage of any general economic revival, and more particularly the accelerating demand for energy conservation in the developed world and for basic industrialisation in the developing world; poised, like the chamois, for the next sure-footed leap upwards.

H. I. MATTHEY
Chairman

(The closing paragraphs of
the Annual Report for 1974)



Mr. Ian Weston Smith
succeeded Mr. H. I. Matthey
as Chairman
on 27th June 1975.

Copies of the Annual Report for 1974 are obtainable from the Secretary of the Company.



The Morgan Crucible Company Limited
99 PETTY FRANCE, LONDON SW1H 9EG

INTERIM STATEMENT

Results for 28 weeks to 12 April 1975 (unaudited)

GRANADA GROUP LTD

	1975	1974	28 weeks to 28.9.74
Turnover	£9,567	£2,563	101,710
Trading surplus before charging:	19,180	18,585	34,432
Depreciation - TV rental assets	8,338	7,349	14,160
- other assets	1,093	1,157	2,130
Interest	2,732	2,520	4,969
	12,148	11,026	21,279
Profit before tax & minority interests	7,017	7,559	13,173
Tax including equalisation - 52%	1,917	4,217	7,620
Profit after tax	5,100	3,342	5,553
Minority interests	450	223	692
	2,580	3,019	5,061

Lord Bernstein, the Chairman, states:

"All UK divisions showed an improvement over 1974 except Television whose profits were reduced by £772,000 because of the change in the basis of Government levy."

"Our overseas television rental business (consolidated above) is progressing as planned. The turnover in the six months to December 1974 increased by 68.5% to £4,284,000 (£2,542,000), depreciation was £1,470,000 (£866,000), interest charges £476,000 (£259,000) and the deficit £264,000. The trading deficit in each successive month since December has steadily reduced and break-even point was reached for the month of May. We now have 73 showrooms in Europe and Canada and will open 5 more in the current year."

"The interim dividend is at the rate of 1.3p per share which together with the related tax credit equals 8% (7.15%). This amounts to £936,000 (£862,000) and will be paid on 1 October 1975. At the Annual General Meeting the Board will recommend that the dividends in aggregate for this financial year be increased by 12% to the maximum permitted."

"The consolidation of the accounts of our overseas interests within the group accounts has produced a debit adjustment of £693,000 due to the fall in the exchange rate of sterling. This is a matter which will be dealt with at the end of the year."

"The group results since 12 April show an improvement which has eliminated the whole of the shortfall shown by the above figures."

ROBINSON RENTALS (HOLDINGS) LTD

	1975	1974	28 weeks to 28.9.74
Turnover	£23,813	£21,203	39,727
Trading surplus before charging:	13,767	12,688	23,703
Depreciation - rental assets	6,946	6,565	12,330
- other assets	548	552	1,064
Interest	1,761	2,047	3,894
	9,255	9,164	17,308
Profit before tax	4,512	3,524	6,395
Tax including equalisation - 52%	2,401	1,869	3,425
	2,111	1,655	2,970

The Interim Dividend is at the rate of 0.12p per share which together with the related tax credit is equivalent to 16.3% (14.4%). This dividend which amounts to £444,000 (£406,000) will be paid on 1 October 1975. At the Annual General Meeting the Board will recommend that the dividends in aggregate for this financial year be increased by 12% to the maximum permitted."

BARRANQUILLA INVESTMENTS LTD

	1975	1974	Year to 30.9.74
Net revenue	664	638	1,198
Administration, financing and amortisation charges	289	359	574
Profit before tax	375	279	624
Corporation tax at 52%	209	167	334
	175	112	290

The Interim Dividend is at the rate of 0.79p per share which together with the related tax credit is equivalent to 30.1% (26.8%). This dividend which amounts to £81,000 (£74,000) will be paid on 1 October 1975. At the Annual General Meeting the Board will recommend that the dividends in aggregate for this financial year be increased by 12% to the maximum permitted."

Distributive trades' fall in profits to continue

By David Young

Falls in employment, profitability and investment which took place within the distributive trades in 1974 will continue in 1975, according to an economic development committee report published today. The report should, however, not be regarded as representing the whole industry, the NEDY states. The sample of companies examined by the committee included some of the largest and most successful.

Pre-tax profit for the group of major food retailers examined showed an increase in money terms over the period 1968 to 1973, from £16.6m to £48.4m. The report has estimated that capital employed at a revalued level for each of the years examined, and pre-tax profit when measured against this base showed a decline from 19.1 per cent in 1969 to 17.8 per cent in 1973.

For 1974 the pre-tax profit return declined further to 15.6 per cent, although there was an increase in absolute levels of 3.3 per cent to £50m.

The committee indicated that the drop in the real value of profitability was caused by a combination of gross margin reductions, a rapid acceleration in operating costs, and intense competition in a market of near-static volume.

Despite the faster stock turnover and greater potential for food retailers to rely on supplier credit, liquidity pressures built up from 1973—principally

from increases in working capital requirements, together with a shortfall between fixed investment outlays and net cash flow.

This shortfall between fixed capital investment and net cash flow together with an increase in working capital requirements resulted in an overall deficit of £12.1m in 1973. For 1974 the expected deficit was £27.7m arising from a further increase in stock values, a reduction in credit available and a continuing of the shortfall.

The report adds that it seems clear that the level of fixed investment in 1974 would have been reduced had it not been for contractual commitments, as these are necessarily planned well in advance and are difficult to cut back. For the major non-food retailers, the position was comparable.

In 1973 liquidity pressure arose from a substantial increase in stock, while movements in debtors and creditors all but cancelled each other out. Net cash flow was sufficient to cover fixed-capital investment in 1973 but in 1974 a deficit arose for the first time. This movement, together with a further increase in stock values resulted in liquidity strains in 1974.

But in 1975 it is expected that this deficit will be reversed, through a reduction in investment, and creditors increasing faster than debtors.

Jobs outlook 'worst for nine years'

Job prospects this summer are at their worst for nine years in every sector of the economy. The sharpest slump in confidence during the last quarter has occurred among the primary industries—those largely responsible for sustaining long-term employment.

This is the dismal picture provided by a survey published today by Manpower, a world-wide service group. It covers the three months to end-September, and is based on returns from senior executives in 3,738 companies in 30 industry groupings, covering more than one million employees.

The survey reveals that summer recruitment in the seasonal industries has also dropped, to half last year's level—the lowest forecast since Manpower began its quarterly surveys of employment prospects nine years ago.

It also confirms that job prospects for school-leavers will be substantially less certain this summer: that the fall in long-term orders has become an increasingly serious problem in some engineering sectors; but that business confidence has been improved in some industries by the EEC referendum result.

All primary and "heavy" industries surveyed disclose greatly worsening job prospects, compared with last year. Foundries and heavy engineering showed the largest and most recent declines.

RAF stores system inaugurated

The Royal Air Force's new on-line supply control system, based on two ICL System 4-72 computers at the supply control centre at Hendon, should bring a staff saving of almost 600 and improve the information system.

Details of the system were given yesterday at Hendon, when the installation was inaugurated by Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, Chief of the Air Staff.

The network, which has about 550 computer visual display terminals at about 100 locations connected on-line to the central processors at Hendon, will take over from an existing batch-based system which uses three AEI 1010 computers (supported by ICL 1905 and 198A machines as four supply depots).

In use since 1966, the AEI system controls supply at two of the three levels at which the RAF's stocks are held—equipment storage depots and squadron supply squadrons. Except for priority items, all actions have been handled on a daily basis.

The new system will give immediate information and control at all three levels, extending the service to include the end-users of the equipment at the various RAF stations. It will give an immediate response to all enquiries and

Computer news

demands for any item of stock.

Air Commodore K. R. Wilby, commander of the Hendon centre, said yesterday that the choice of the new system would save about £8m (or £4m on a discounted basis) over an 11-year period to 1981. The total cost at 1972-73 prices would be about £26m, compared with £34m for a replacement system on the same basis as the existing AEI installation.

Main element in the cost difference was the staff cost, estimated at £23m for an AEI-type replacement system and £12m for the 4-72 version.

The new system will be handling a substantial inventory—initially about one million separate items of stock, rising to about 1,350,000 by 1977. It will be supporting about 2,300 aircraft for the RAF, Royal Navy and the Army, with a stock valued at about £122m.

The policy of stock dispersion is being extended so that most stocks will be nearer to the end-user squadrons. And the automatic replenishment of stocks at consumer units is planned.

With the system tested and

a pilot scheme completed, the main transfer of records from the old system to the new began at the beginning of June. About 150,000 items had been transferred up to yesterday's inauguration; the transfer should be complete by the end of November.

Further records and new applications will be added in further development phases which are planned for 1976 and 1977. The number of terminals is expected to exceed 600.

New CSA president

Mr Barney Gibbons, of Computer Analysts & Programmers, has been elected president of the Computing Services Association in succession to Mr Bryan Mills of CMG.

The three main objectives of the association for the current year, Mr Gibbons says, are closer and more effective liaison with government (as sponsor, coordinator, client and overseas salesman); laying the groundwork for European and American cooperation; and consolidating the "already strong position" of the CSA.

With the recent recruitment of several significant new members, the association now claims to represent 72 per cent (on turnover) of the computing services industry.

Kenneth Owen

Business appointments

New financial chief for Comet Radiovision

Mr Alan Parker has become financial director of Comet Radiovision Services.

Mr R. H. Boyers has been elected a full-time chairman of Industrial Technicians (England and Wales).

Mr H. G. Carpenter has joined the board of Vauxhall Motors.

Mr Roy Everett has been made deputy general manager, staff, for Barclay Bank International.

Mr Henry Kerwick has been elected chairman of Matheson with effect from tomorrow. He succeeds Sir Michael Herries who has become a deputy chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland; but remains on the board of Matheson.

Mr Kenneth Clark, Mr John Clarke and Mr Eric Garner have joined the board of the Bank and Portland Group.

Sir George Fisher has retired as president and a member of the board of MIM Holdings.

Mr G. Harding, Mr A. F. Waterhouse and Mr G. A. Clark-Hutchinson have become directors of George M. Callender.

Mr Peter Korda and Mr Richard Venables are to join the board of Ogilvy and Mather International.

Mr Maurice Thomas, group manager, engineering and management services for British Steel Corporation's alloy and stainless steels works, is to join the Dunford Macfadyen & Bayley Group as engineering director.

Mr R. Daurice, a director of Samuel Monaghan, has joined the board of Allied Investment.

Mr D. Bucks has resigned from the board.

Mr D. L. B. Harry is joining Nightingale Engineering as director and general manager.

As part of a reorganization, Joseph Shakespeare has become a holding company and has changed the trading name of its (old Hill) factory to that of Joseph Shakespeare (Old Hill), which now becomes a subsidiary. Mr Jack Shakespeare has been made group managing director and has resigned as managing director of the Old Hill factory to devote more time to the development of the other five companies in the group.

Mr Robert Rutherford is succeeding him as managing director of Joseph Shakespeare (Old Hill). It is intended that Mr Jack Shakespeare will succeed Mr Joseph Shakespeare as chairman of the group.

Mr G. I. Lindsay, Mr A. Pollard and Mr G. S. Denman have been made directors of W.H. & A. (Kidlands).

Mr T. F. Hones, chairman and chief executive of GKN Sanket, has been elected chairman of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board.

Mr Philip Mellor becomes managing director of Purewell Services in succession to Mr Pateman, who has taken an overseas appointment. Mr Peter Morrison becomes chairman of Purewell Book Services in addition to his other BPC publishing responsibilities.



Manufacturers of worsted cloth

The 53rd Annual General Meeting was held on 30th June in Bradford, Mr. Roderick Hardy, F.R.S., O.B.E., Chairman and Managing Director, presiding. The following are points from his circulated statement:

- Excellent results despite worldwide recession in textile trade—exports increased 13% to £4.8m.
- Turnover increased by £856,000 to £7.6m and trading profit at £1,002,000 passed the £1m for the first time in the Company's history.
- Earnings per share increased from 1.994p to 2.097p and the dividend of 0.745p per share is the maximum permitted.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	1975	1974
Sales	7,610,000	6,754,000
Profit before tax	694,640	667,489
Profit after tax	331,002	310,943
Dividends	125,562	115,936
Ordinary dividend per stock unit	0.745p	0.683p
Share capital and reserves	£2,963,593	£2,758,153

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 6th April, 1975, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, can be had on request from:

The Secretary, Brigellie Mills, Bradford BD5 0QA.



Hield Brothers Limited

L. LIPTON LIMITED

"A continuation of recovery"

	1974	1973
Turnover	4,104,271	3,086,407
Group Profit Before Taxation	401,240	258,240
Profit after Taxation	201,195	124,179
Earnings per Share	9.82p	6.08p
Ordinary Dividend per Share	2.4p	2.21p

Extract from the Chairman's Statement:

It will be seen that 1974 was a continuation of the previous year's recovery. The results for the year although satisfactory in themselves do not fully reflect the overall reward for the general level of business.

The company's policy continues to be one of providing as up-to-date a fleet as possible despite the steep rise in the replacement costs of fork lift trucks. In view of the general economic uncertainty prevailing at the moment I consider it unwise to make a forecast for the current year.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from:
The Secretary, L. Lipton Ltd., Lower Glory Mill,
Woburn Green, Buckinghamshire.

J. LYONS

Increasing importance of overseas interests

Extracts from Mr. B. L. Salmon's statement to stockholders for the year ended 28th March, 1975

The Year's Trading

The year under review has been the most difficult in the Company's post-war history.

The overall turnover of the Group increased by 29% and trading profit by 25% and it is particularly encouraging that the trading profit contributed by our overseas companies increased by 53%, thus justifying the decision to invest heavily in recent years in those activities in countries whose economies continued to better withstand world-wide inflationary pressures.

The advent of the recession when our development programme had reached its peak naturally put our cash resources under some strain until remedial action could be taken. In this situation, the basic resilience of the Group and its latent strength has proved invaluable.

Future Prospects

With the completion of the major new cake bakery at Carlton by the end of the current year, the present period of exceptional capital expenditure in the U.K. will come to an end.

In the year under review the overseas activities contributed 47% of the total turnover and 50% of the total trading profit of the Group. In the next few years we have confidence that the scope and profitability of these operations will be of increasing importance.

We are encouraged by the current level of Group trading and have benefited from the lower interest rates experienced so far this year. Subject as always to unforeseen circumstances, our present expectation is that the profit performance of the Group in the current year will show an improvement on the year under review.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	This Year	Last Year
Group turnover	£77,000	£48,000
Trading profit	25,674	20,610
Profit before tax and minority interest	9,209	9,191
Profit before extraordinary items	4,828	5,523
Available for equity	8,335	6,425
Earnings per share	15.69p	18.04p

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London, W.1 on Thursday 24th July, 1975 at 12.30 p.m.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, can be obtained from the Secretary,
J. Lyons & Company Limited, Cadby Hall, London, W14 0PA.

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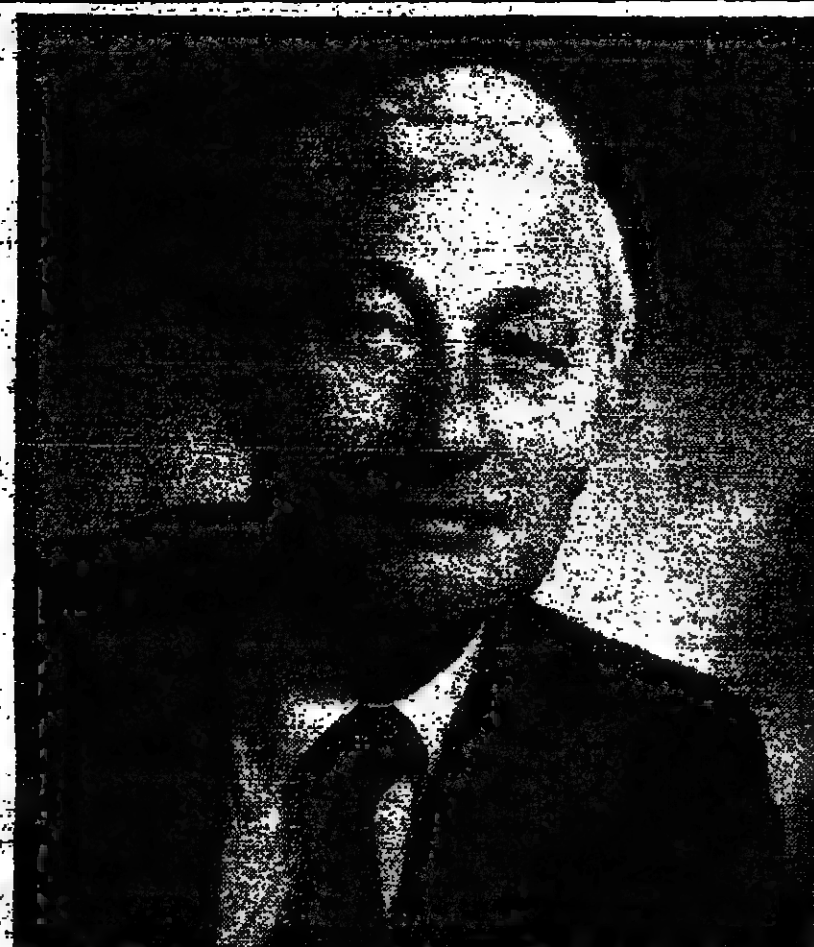
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كلوا من الاصل

Major improvements achieved

Points from the Review by Alex Jarratt
Chairman and Chief Executive, in the
Reed International Annual Report for the
year ended 31 March 1975



I must begin this Review with a tribute to my predecessor, Sir Don Ryder identified himself very closely with the fortunes of Reed International and of those who work at it. He brought qualities of leadership, enthusiasm and tireless energy to every aspect of the business; nothing was too small to merit his attention, nothing too large to elude him. He has taken with him our affection and esteem, as well as our best wishes in his important and onerous public duties.

The Corporate Performance

Recession, or near-recession, has affected virtually every major industrialised country; so has inflation, though nowhere so markedly and so dangerously as in the United Kingdom. The problems of the "three-day-week", considered so traumatic at the time, appear in retrospect fairly simple compared with those of running a business in conditions of massive inflation, high taxation and stagnant demand, with little evidence up till now that the seriousness of the situation has been fully comprehended and, least of all, is being acted upon.

Your Company's performance for the year as a whole was very satisfactory, though the relationship between our costs and our markets deteriorated sharply in the closing months compared with the earlier part of the year. Quite the most significant market factors were the emergence of a world-wide slump in demand for building products and the very sudden change in demand for pulp, paper and paper products that occurred towards the end of 1974.

Inflation has taken its toll not only in higher wages, salaries and bought-in materials and services, but also in the additional volume of working capital required to conduct the normal course of our business.

Since becoming Chairman, I have concerned myself particularly with this latter aspect—the effect of inflation on the use of capital—and am pleased to report not only that major improvements have been achieved, but also that their achievement has acted as a spur to even more effective management.

All our major Divisions achieved an increase in their sales, though there was a marked flattening out in the last quarter. Profit performance was uneven. Virtually all our overseas operations increased their profits from last year, with a particularly large contribution from Reed Paper, but of the UK Divisions, only Reed Group produced a higher profit. Reed Publishing Holdings would also have shown improved profit but for the industrial disruptions they suffered.

Financial

Total sales for the year were £968.6 million, an increase of 32%. Profit before taxation was £25.4 million, an increase of 30%. The overseas operating profit increased from £32.0 million to £56.7 million, whilst that from the UK fell marginally from £46.5 million to £46.4 million. Earnings per Ordinary Share were 45.4p, an increase of 9.3p. Ordinary Dividends have been increased to the maximum payable under the statutory dividend controls. Capital expenditure during the year was £39 million, some £11 million up on the previous year.

Reed Group

This was a record year for the Division with turnover and profits considerably ahead of last year. For much of the year, boom conditions prevailed. The last quarter, however, brought a dramatic reduction in demand and an under-utilisation of productive capacity in most of the Division's operations.

Reed Group has been successful in recent years in improving its return on capital employed, particularly in the manufacture of paper and board. However, the effects of inflation on capital requirements have added greater emphasis to the Division's plans for developing, alongside its papermaking opera-

tions, its less capital-intensive activities, including the expansion of such operations within the EEC.

Good labour relations have seen the Division through a year which started with labour shortages and ended with short-time working.

Reed Paper & Board, although dogged by raw material shortages, and restricted by price controls, was able to operate successfully and very profitably at or near full capacity in the buoyant trading conditions of the first three-quarters of the year. In the last quarter, however, it was hit by the downturn in its markets which was exacerbated by substantial de-stocking by customers.

In Reed Corrugated Cases, demand for standard corrugated was high for the first three-quarters of the year but dropped dramatically in the last quarter as customers de-stocked to ease their own liquidity problems.

Very satisfactory performance

Field achieved good volume growth with excellent results. A new factory at Broxburn, near Edinburgh, and a new warehouse at Bradford were both brought into operation. Reed Midway Sacks, too, had a good year but demand fell rapidly away in the last quarter. Spicers did well and is on a sound footing for future profit growth. Spicers International has made further progress toward becoming a world-wide trading company.

International Publishing Corporation

IPC now comprehends the publishing and printing activities of the former single Division, exclusive of newspapers, the latter having been brought together under the new name of Mirror Group Newspapers. This has not been an easy year for publishing. Increases in paper costs continued and the factors that led to an easing of this situation later in the year operated with equal force on the publishing market itself. Marketing strategies which were earlier constrained by price controls have more recently been affected by increased market resistance to the recurrent price rises that have been essential to recover increased costs. Nor has the task of coping with a major change in the economics of publishing been made easier by industrial disruption of which the Inter-Union dispute, which resulted in the closure throughout July 1974 of Odhams (Watford) with the loss of some 30 million copies of our publications, was the most dominant. When work was resumed, the labour force had been substantially reduced by a successful policy of voluntary redundancy. Following discussion with the British Printing Corporation, a merger of the two large gravure factories in Watford, Odhams and Sun Printers, is now being considered.

Circulation losses in our consumer magazines have been commendably contained and business journals achieved a slight overall increase. Very satisfactorily, both Divisions managed to increase advertising revenue.

In a reasonably buoyant books market, both our companies, Hamlyn and Butterworth, continued to perform well and achieved increases on last year's profits.

Overall, IPC's operational performance has been encouraging, even though the cost of industrial disputes more than halved its potential profits.

Mirror Group Newspapers

The performance of Mirror Group Newspapers was dominated by the effects of industrial action. The Division decided to pursue the negotiation of agreements which would reduce the overmanning from which the Division—along with the rest of Fleet Street—has suffered for two decades. The price paid in loss of copies and loss of revenue as a result of industrial action was high. The agreements have now been reached and we now look for a period in which, with the co-operation of the Unions, the Division can implement its plans to secure an enduring and profitable operation.

Wall Paper Manufacturers

The momentum of the previous year was well maintained for WPM products during the first half. In the second half, however, despite buoyancy of consumer demand, inflation caused severe de-stocking at the distribution end of the business and a dramatic reduction in off-take at manufacturing level.

One of the most encouraging features has been the increased earnings of the overseas operations, which augurs well for the planned expansion into the major decorative products markets of Europe.

In the home market, Crown maintained its leadership in vinyl wallcoverings and introduced two new DIY paint products which have been well received. Polycell successfully launched a number of new products.

Sanderson Wallcoverings, which also incorporates the Shand Kydd range of wallcoverings, continued to enjoy world-wide success.

Sanderson Textiles had a particularly successful year.

Retail operations moved decisively towards the objective of eliminating small and unprofitable shops and replacing them with a smaller number of high grade retail outlets.

Bradfield Brett, embracing a range of activities including the merchant converting of fabrics and a fashion house, enjoyed a successful year.

Reed Building Products

As forecast last year, the building recession in the UK has accelerated dramatically. Hopefully, the fall in demand for the industry's products has now bottomed out, although we doubt whether a substantial upturn will occur in 1975.

The outstanding danger in Europe, unlike the UK, is the effect that acute price competition may have on a high fixed-cost industry such as building products prior to the recovery in demand.

Whilst demand has been slack in Europe, last year through its strength in deep sea markets and particularly in the Middle East, the Division was able to increase its exports by 61%. Exports now represent 24% of the Division's total sales of building products.

Key Terrain and L & P. Plastics had a relatively successful year.

The recession in the latter part of the year combined with the costs incurred for the expansion at Alsager reduced Twyford's profits substantially.

At Curran we have reorganised the business so as to concentrate on the manufacture of steel and plastic baths. Curran now produces the largest range of baths in Europe.

A successful bid was made after the year-end for Walker, Crosswell & Company, Limited, a company manufacturing and selling mixing valves for hot and cold water and shower fittings and instruments for the measurement of fluid flow, pressure and vacuum.

Australia and New Zealand

Reed Consolidated Industries external sales increased by 24%. This was achieved in a year in which RCI was initially handicapped by shortages of materials and delays in the delivery of products and equipment from abroad. Later there was a substantial downturn in business activity.

RCI acquired a Californian manufacturer of irrigation products, Anjac Plastics Inc. In addition to its irrigation operations in the United States, RCI also has a growing market for irrigation products both in Australia and overseas, principally the Middle East. In order to realise fully their considerable potential, Reed International has now grouped all its irrigation activities throughout the world, except South Africa, under RCI's control with operational headquarters in California. Further development in this field is planned and RCI is currently negotiating joint venture and licensing arrangements in several countries.

Capital expenditure increased by £11 million

1974 was an excellent year for RCI's packaging division.

The paper conversion and merchanting division maintained the improvement in sales and profitability established in 1973.

Market conditions for furnishing fabrics and wallcoverings were affected during 1974 by a downturn in demand. Sales and profit in New Zealand were buoyant.

RCI's publishing, mail order and record cassette operations had a successful year.

The downturn in its markets will make 1975 a difficult year for RCI.

North America

Substantial progress was made in 1974 toward our goal of consolidating the bulk of our North American operations into a single, well co-ordinated company. Reed Paper Ltd. is now the operating company responsible for our North American pulp and paper, packaging and wallcoverings operations. It holds substantially all of our North American interests, including our shares in the joint venture mills in British Columbia.

Reed Paper's earnings after taxation and including the joint venture companies in 1974 totalled C\$36 million on sales of C\$303 million. Of these sales in 1974 approximately C\$157 million were in pulp and paper, C\$51 million in packaging and C\$95 million in decorative products.

Demand for most products held strong throughout the first three quarters of 1974, but signs of market softening began to appear in the last quarter. Our British Columbian joint venture pulp and paper operations had a

Analysis of sales and trading profit

	Sales 1975 £m.	Trading Profit 1975 £m.	%
United Kingdom Companies			
Building products	26.8	2.0	0.8
Decorative products	155.6	14.0	8.9
Paper & paper products	311.8	28.0	27.8
Publishing and printing	241.3	22.0	5.0
Total U.K.	735.5	66.0	40.5
Overseas Companies			
North America			
Decorative products	34.4	3.0	3.5
Paper & paper products	113.2	10.0	24.1
Total	147.6	13.0	27.6
Australia			
Paper & paper products	53.8	5.0	5.1
Other activities	52.0	5.0	3.8
Total	105.8	10.0	8.9
Other countries			
Paper & paper products	70.5	6.0	5.8
Other activities	49.2	5.0	8.5
Total	119.7	11.0	12.3
Total overseas	373.1	34.0	48.8
Total sales	1108.6	100	
Less inter-company sales	140.0		
Total sales excluding inter-company sales	968.6		
Total Trading Profit		89.3	100

difficult year as operating problems kept them from taking full advantage of buoyant world pulp and paper markets.

A number of acquisitions were made in 1974 and early 1975 of which the most important were: Alpa Industries Limited, a major distributor of lumber and manufacturer of building products in Canada with sales for the year ended 30 June 1974 of approximately C\$73 million; the wallcoverings division of Dwoakin Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, a major distributor of wallcoverings in the United States with sales of approximately C\$25 million in 1974.

Demand for pulp and paper products is expected to be soft throughout 1975.

Indications are that lumber markets will see a gradual recovery throughout 1975. Decorative products will face a challenging year.

South Africa

The strong trading conditions evident in 1973 accelerated during 1974 and Reed Corporation continued to grow on its past achievements with pre-tax profits rising to R9 million.

Reed Corporation's paper, board and packaging activities had a good year.

Whilst the building products division showed a 30% advance in profits over the previous year, a downturn in the building industry was experienced in the last quarter. Nevertheless, the division continued its development of product range ready for the upturn that is expected in mid-1975. The decorative products division continued the steady progress of recent years.

The prospects for 1975 in South Africa are likely to be a year of consolidation.

Associated Companies

J. & J. Maybank had a successful year but it was not without considerable problems.

In spite of increasing pressure on costs, London & Provincial Poster Group had a satisfactory year.

The national economic downturn has had considerable effect on the television advertising revenue of ATV and margins have been under extreme pressure from inflationary costs. The depressed state of the property market has meant that the development of properties owned by MEPC-Reed has had to be deferred in large part.

The position in our Australian joint venture publishing company, Sungravure, was particularly difficult.

Tasman Pulp and Paper showed an uplift in sales but cost increases meant a drop in earnings from last year.

The Future

The factors that changed the tempo of the Company's performance towards the end of 1974 have continued to operate in the early months of the new financial year.

Some of this pressure should ease as the year progresses. The sheer scale of the de-stocking that attended the rapid change from very tight to easy supply conditions has not perhaps been fully appreciated by those outside the pulp and paper industry. This is still working itself out but when completed it should enable us to maintain a higher level of manufacturing activity. Since only a small amount of additional capacity has been set down in recent years, the industry will move and move rapidly into strong supply conditions once the economies of the world recover their momentum. The predicted upturn in the USA economy, and its consequential effects on Canada,

will enable Reed Paper to resume its profit growth that has been such an outstanding feature of our business in the last two years.

Another major consideration is the inherent strength of our operating Divisions. A number of major organisational and managerial changes have been implemented in the last two years. In Canada, there has been a complete reconstruction of our activities led by a dynamic and professional management team. In Australia and South Africa, the many and often diverse activities represented by Reed companies have also been brought under closer corporate direction, again with young and professional management, with a view to concentrating on those activities that have the greatest future prospect.

Better relationship needed between industry and Government

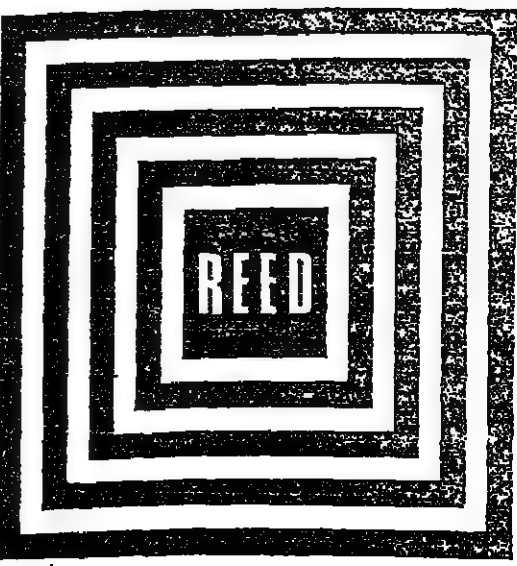
In the UK, we have been developing the strengths of our well-established and well-managed paper and converting operations; have continued successfully with the rationalisation of our publishing and printing interests, despite the industrial disruption that has attended some of the major changes; and, despite the poor current state of the market, have established a coherently structured group of companies—including now Walker, Crosswell—in the field of building products. We have supported these structural changes with investment in new equipment and strategic acquisitions, and will continue to do so. The criteria for such investment will inevitably be more exacting and thus more selective than in the past and I am paying particular attention to the means by which our investment decisions and, indeed, the development of the Company's strategy as a whole, can be developed more successfully. The increases sought in the Company's borrowing powers, in order to bring them more into line with those normally associated with a company of our size, is one aspect of this. But, in the background to all this activity lies one major threat, namely, inflation.

The benefits of sound planning, good management and well-directed investment are all being put at risk, particularly in the UK, by the present rate of inflation. Major corrective action must be the top national priority and nothing should be allowed to stand in its way. I do not underestimate the difficulties nationally of bringing about a significant reduction in the level of wage and salary increases, of securing an improved utilisation of labour resources, of cutting back public expenditure and making more effective use of that which remains. But all these things are essential if manufacturing industry is to be successful in creating the resources on which the growth in our national wealth totally depends.

Second only to this is the need for a greater understanding and a better relationship between industry and Government than that evidenced by current policies and legislation. I am not conscious—as some Government pronouncements would imply—that companies such as Reed International are in any sense operating against the national interest, are other than responsible employers of large numbers of people and are susceptible to better management by people outside who know little of industry. I am conscious of the need for a closer and more constructive relationship with both Government and Trades Unions and in the interests of our shareholders and employees am willing to work to this end—but only on terms of mutual respect and genuine co-operation.

Annual Report and Accounts

If you would like a copy, please write to the Secretary, Reed International Limited, Reed House, Piccadilly, London W1A 1EJ.



Excessive protection a false lull to UK tourists

By David Young

A warning that consumer protection for the British holiday-maker could go too far was given yesterday at the meeting of the International Federation of Tour Operators in London by Mr Harry Chandler, its president.

The federation, formed in 1970, represents the national tour operators' associations in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Mr Chandler said: "It is no idle boast that the British holidaymakers abroad have greater protection than any other in the world. The various measures achieved over the past few years reflect credit on the Consumer Association and other official bodies. No doubt they provide a successful model which may be followed by other member countries in this group."

"The need to exercise sensible judgment on the part of the consumer is reduced, and it seems to me there is a danger we are building up a society in which nobody is responsible for his own mistakes, or for the mistakes of others. The consumer is protected, but he is also protected from the consequences of his own actions."

Mr Chandler added: "I don't suggest that this is a serious problem yet, but I believe that we must take care not to go too far with consumer protection. It is not the role of the state to protect the consumer from his own mistakes, or from the mistakes of others. It is the role of the state to protect the consumer from the consequences of his own actions."

Italian trade gap widens

Rome, June 30.—Italy's trade deficit in May 1975, compared with a 119,000 lire deficit in April and a 574,000 lire deficit in the previous May, according to provisional figures issued by the Central Statistics Institute.

The month's imports totalled 1,848,000 lire and exports 1,703,000 lire. The May figures, although partly distorted by a Customs strike, takes the deficit for the first five months of 1975 to 869,000 lire compared with a 3,344,000 lire deficit in the same period last year.—Reuter.

West German bond dealers detect marked restraint in buyer interest

From Peter Norman

After months of falling interest rates and booming sales, the West German bond market looks set for a less smooth course over the next few months.

Last week the Bundesbank had to appear on the stock exchanges as a buyer of public issues, but its intervention—estimated at DM60m (about £11.2m) in some quarters—failed to prevent a small rise in bond yields.

The new West German Government bond issue, first offered for sale on Thursday, has met only slow buying interest. Dealers report that it has traded between 98 and 99 cents below its issue price of 98.75 per cent.

Some dealers consider the new federal loan, for which official subscription lists stay open until today, is now over the worst, but they take its dubious progress as a sign that government bodies will have to move cautiously in raising money from the German capital market over the traditionally quiet summer months of July and August if an upward pressure on interest rates is to be avoided.

The domestic bond market has performed outstandingly so far this year, despite the Government borrowing requirement as well as that of public borrowers.

The latest central bank figures show that in the first five months of this year net sales of domestic fixed-interest securities amounted to

DM25,300m, or almost as much as the DM26,700m worth placed in the whole of 1974.

The situation on the bond market and its role in covering the public borrowing requirement is bound to be one of the topics that the bank's central council will discuss at its meeting on Thursday.

At present the central bank has no desire to see interest rates move upwards, but the poor showing of the present federal loan could adversely affect the likely conditions and the prospects of a DM500m issue which is being planned by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, for sale on July 10.

For this reason dealers think the central bank may decide to intervene to support bond prices on a much greater scale than at present.

Details of Japan-Iran contracts

Tokyo, June 30.—Mitsui and Co., a major Japanese trading concern, said today that Iran had agreed to build a refinery in Japan. The refinery would be built in the city of Yokohama and would have a capacity of 100,000 barrels per day.

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More lay-offs from Leyland stoppages

Hourly paid workers now laid off at the Leyland Triumph car plants at Speke, Liverpool, rose to 1,500 yesterday.

A management spokesman said further lay-offs during the week seemed inevitable because of the unofficial strike at a Leyland components factory in the Midlands. This has caused a shortage of front suspension units.

More than 1,000 men were already laid off at Speke and a further 330 working on the TR6 sports model were sent home yesterday. The position is being reviewed daily and men in the paint shop at the Speke plant could be affected today.

Wiremen still out: Unsuccessful efforts were again made yesterday to resolve the unofficial dispute of 87 rank wiremen who have been on strike over a pay grading claim for more than six weeks at the Plessey telecommunications headquarters plant at Liverpool.

Regional officials of the Electrical and Electronic Union will hold further talks with the men. Meanwhile, 120 cablemakers, also on unofficial strike, have accepted the latest offer and their return to work yesterday enabled the recall of 600 assembly line workers previously laid off over the last fortnight.

Tokyo talks on joint Australian car project

Tokyo, June 30.—An Australian government team including Mr N. S. Currie, permanent head of the Department of Manufacturing Industry, opened talks with Toyota Motor Co on plans to manufacture four-cylinder car engines in South Australia.

The team also met the Japanese Trade Industry Ministry and will confer with Nissan Motor Co, the other Japanese group in the proposed joint project using Chrysler Australia's idle facilities in Adelaide.

Officials of Toyota and Nissan spokesmen said they had no information to confirm local press reports that Chrysler had proposed manufacturing six-cylinder engines for standard-size cars, but added such a proposal might jeopardise current negotiations.

US Treasury to rule on motor dumping charge

Washington, June 30.—Foreign "car dumping" is likely to be investigated by the United States Treasury soon. It is claimed that the cars are being sold at prices injurious to the already depressed domestic industry.

The investigation is being called for as a result of complaints that imported cars are being sold at prices below those in their home market in violation of the anti-dumping Act. The investigation could lead to customs duty penalties being imposed on any foreign cars found being dumped.

Officials say the inquiry will probably take nine months to complete, and require dozens of customs agents to gather data from foreign car manufacturers, including United States companies manufacturing abroad.

Cost of new Humber bridge has soared 50 pc

Inflation has raised the cost of the Humber bridge by nearly 50 per cent to £42.3m since the original estimate of £28m was made less than two-and-a-half years ago the annual meeting of the Humber Bridge Board was held yesterday.

Mr Bernard Wex, designer of the bridge and consultant engineer to the board said the latest estimate of the cost was made at the end of May and excluded the £750,000 required for the approach ground. Of the £14.3m cost increase since the original estimate, Mr Wex said £3m was due to work on the bridge roads, toll buildings and toll collection. This accounted for 10 per cent of the increase and just over £11m was due directly to inflation over which they had no control.

Referring to construction delays on the south bank sub-structure, Mr Wex said they were now overcoming the problem. They were down to 100ft below water level and were going down another 25ft.

"Contrary to rumour, there is no question of there being no bottom. The Humber does have a bottom and we have reached it," Mr Wex said. "I want to scotch the rumours once and for all that we are going through to Australia." He said that over all the problems, the south bank sub-structure caisson was being extended above the water level, the design was being altered and more than 4,000 tons of extra weights had been added.

Ways of coping in on time-saving techniques to make up for some of the delays were being looked into, Mr Wex said, but at this stage he thought it would be premature to issue a new completion date other than the autumn of 1978.

Book audits

From Mr J. P. de Blocq van Kuyper

Sir, I would like to remind Mr Allen (June 20) that an audit of a sole trader's or partner's books is not required either by statute or the Inland Revenue.

J. P. de Blocq van Kuyper, 3 Elfrida Street, Ilford, London, N1.

One for the post

From Mrs L. E. Jones

Sir, A parcel posted at 3.00 pm on Monday in the London post office (via parcel post) arrived in an east Devon village at 7.30 am the following morning—is this a record?

JENNIFER JONES, 28 Whitehill Road, Crayford, Kent, June 25.

Low productivity hits standard of living

From Mr E. G. Wood

Sir, Peter Jay (June 18) may be right in suggesting that a new pay compact is not the way to defeat inflation. But his suggestion will not deal with the more important problem of low manpower productivity which is the root cause of our falling standard of living. Here is my proposal.

When the Government should do now is to regulate the relationship between the annual total wage/salary bill and the annual net output of each company. For instance, a company with an annual net output (defined as sales turnover less materials and purchased services) of £1 million should be allowed to pay a total wage/salary bill of £1 million. If the net output is £2 million, the wage/salary bill should be £2 million. If the net output is £3 million, the wage/salary bill should be £3 million. If the net output is £4 million, the wage/salary bill should be £4 million. If the net output is £5 million, the wage/salary bill should be £5 million. If the net output is £6 million, the wage/salary bill should be £6 million. If the net output is £7 million, the wage/salary bill should be £7 million. If the net output is £8 million, the wage/salary bill should be £8 million. If the net output is £9 million, the wage/salary bill should be £9 million. 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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Rights issues now face the test



Mr. A. A. Jarratt, chairman of Reed International, says pressure should ease as year goes on.

and yielding 7½ per cent, it looks as if Reed International's investment status should start to improve before too long. As with Reed, the question is that of timing—or just how soon the market will feel able to turn its attention from the prospect of a North American recovery in the paper industry.

Just how badly the cyclical downturn in paper is going to hit Reed in the meantime remains to be seen. Overall, paper and paper products provided more than the whole of the group's income last year, pushing their contribution to the total up from just under 60 to just over 70 per cent. But as Reed adds that recent pressure on margins is expected to reduce as the year progresses.

In the meantime, some of the pressure will presumably have been taken off the working capital requirements—stocks having risen from £130m to £200m last year, though debtors were held firmly in check, rising from by only £10m to £184m.

The short-term net cash position at the year end moved from a £7m surplus to a deficit of £36m, while overall borrowings moved up from £183m to £257m, and though still well within present borrowing limits, the group is proposing to increase to give it more flexibility in future. Year end shareholders' funds (taking investments at book value) stood at £351m, including goodwill of £169m.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £190m
Net assets £192m (£196m)
Borrowings £257m (£183m)
Pre-tax profit £85.4m (£65.5m)
Earnings per share 45.4p (36.1p)

J. Lyons
Containing borrowings
"We wanted the cash," J. Lyons says quite bluntly about last year's property sales, which brought in exceptional profits of £52.2m as well as £3.8m included at the trading level. The group still does want the cash for although the capital spending programme has been cut back so that commitments stand at £15m as against £29.5m, and there is only one major project, the Carlton Hotel, which is completed, there are no great expectations of a big reduction in total borrowings by the year-end.

But the level of borrowings should be contained, partly

thanks to more property sales and partly because increased cash flow on the back of some slight improvement in trading—the losses on hotels have been checked, if not eradicated, and ice-cream sales in the United Kingdom have been doing well—and a decline in interest rates each point of which worldwide is worth some £13m annually. Lyons better placed to cope with its still-rising working capital requirements.

Of itself the gearing should ensure that Lyons's profits are comfortably higher this year; and outside estimates range around £12m pre-tax. Whether this and an 8.25 per cent yield at 140p will be enough to push the shares ahead of the market is, perhaps, doubtful. For Lyons, big overseas contributions notwithstanding, could prove very vulnerable indeed to an anti-inflationary package in the United Kingdom. The shares remain principally on the hold.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £43.2m
Net assets £71.2m (£82.2m)
Borrowings £209m (£193m)
Pre-tax profit £9.21m (£9.19m)
Earnings per share 15.69p (18.04p)

Granada

An interest in Barranquilla

Granada produced a fairly predictable set of interim results yesterday. Most parts of the business managed a modest improvement with the exception of television contracts, and as was expected, the group is reporting its first period with the new profit-based levy fully operational (the second half of last year saw it in for only three months) and it has reduced profits by £772,000.

Whereas most of the other contracting companies stand to benefit relatively from the switchover to a rather disastrous trading period, Granada's traditionally higher margins place it at some disadvantage. Elsewhere, Robinson Rentals bounced up from £3.5m to £4.5m at the pre-tax profit level, helped by interest charges down from £2m to £1.7m and only a modest rise in the depreciation charge.

Recovery here should continue for the rest of the year, and hopes of a significant drop in borrowings and interest charges and proportionately lower depreciation charges as purchases and placements of new sets fall off.

Assuming that, and a stable situation with its cinema and motorway interests, Granada should see profits at around £14m for the year, as against £13.6m. But for the shares, at 45p yesterday yielding around 8½ per cent prospectively, the main interest lies in the terms upon which the group plan to tidy up the minority interest in Barranquilla.

While it looks as though Pearl Assurance might wish to retain its 25.1 per cent holding, there are estimates that a £40 per share offer, if made in Granada equity and fully accepted, would dilute Granada shareholders' earnings by a quarter. The shares will probably hang fire until the situation is clear enough to make an ongoing valuation of Granada shares.

Interim: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £32.4m
Sales £59.5m (£52.5m)
Pre-tax profit £7m (£7.5m)
Dividend gross 2p (1.788p)

In spite of efforts by the Training Services Agency (TSA), it looks as if the next upturn in Britain's economy, perhaps sometime next year, perhaps the year after, will find us once again unable to take full advantage of it because there will not be enough skilled workers.

The bulk of industry's craftsmen are still the men who have been through an apprenticeship. Those coming into the labour market in, say the autumn of next year, will be those who started their training several years earlier, about 1972 in the case of engineers, for instance, and 1973 in the case of construction workers.

The supply will be affected not only by the usual decline in apprentice recruitment during recession years but also by the raising of the school-leaving age.

In 1971 the intake of engineering apprentices fell to about 20,000 and in 1972 and 1973 to three or four thousand fewer than that, whereas in the preceding years it was between 25,000 and 30,000 a year. There was an improvement last year but that will not help until 1978.

It has been estimated that an annual intake of about 34,000 is needed to maintain the supply of skilled men, so it is obvious that the industry's own efforts will produce far fewer than will be needed. The reduction of the length of apprenticeships from five to four years will help the statistics, but apprentices in their fifth year could always do a good deal of productive work.

A significant proportion of boys drop out before their

apprenticeship is completed. In construction this has been estimated at 12 per cent, but it may be a good deal higher than that. Construction had a good year for recruitment in 1973, but there was a heavy drop in 1974 because of the raising of the school-leaving age. During a recession, too, such as is present, a large number of building craftsmen find jobs in other industries and by no means all of them return when things improve.

On top of normal requirements in these and other industries there are needs arising from the exploitation of North Sea oil. There is already a shortage of platers, riggers, welders, electricians and pipe fitters which is expected to reach its peak at the end of next year, when it is estimated that 9,000 more engineers.

The TSA has set up a committee to find ways of meeting the special requirements for skills in common use in engineering, construction, shipbuilding, heavy industry and building. The agency is busy with a diving training centre and preparing with the Construction Industry Training Board to train men for work on the building of concrete piers.

At the CITB's huge training centre at Birmcrampton in Norfolk the other day I watched tough-looking men, some with experience of oil rigs, being taught how to handle 120ft cranes as if they and the cranes were one thing. The TSA, through the Shipbuilding Training Board, has arranged grant-aided schemes for skills most in demand and the possibility of a similar arrangement in engineering is being discussed.

Eric Wigham

With a total budget of £171m this financial year, about twice as much as in 1974-75, of which they expect to devote £97m to their training opportunities scheme, the agency has to try to fill the gap between the number of men trained by industrial firms and the number they will want. Last year the skill centres turned out nearly 45,500 men and women with basic skills and expect to increase the number to about 60,000 this year.

Their expansion is brought about partly by widening the range of their courses as well as by expanding the provision for the traditional apprenticeship trades. The proportion of women trainees has increased to more than 40 per cent. But they expect to increase by some 30 per cent the number of men trained last year and the 6,420 construction trades trainees.

They are having difficulty in finding enough instructors in some trades to keep pace with this rapid expansion, particularly for one or two of the building crafts. Altogether some 200 more are needed.

Nor is it always easy to find enough applicants for training in the jobs that are most in demand, though more have been coming this year. It is probably not sufficiently realized that the skill centres were able to place more than 80 per cent of those completing courses last year; and that the courses are open to all suitable candidates whether they want training or retraining.

whether they are redundant or handicapped or married and wanting to get back to work, or immigrants, or just wanting a better job or a different job. In London, where they have 3,000 extra training places this month to try to make the service better known. Mr Phillip Russell, general manager for the TSA in London, pointed out that they had 43,000 vacancies on their books, while there were twice as many unemployed Londoners without the skills needed to take them.

Yet the skill centres could not fill all their courses. A couple I visited found they were not getting enough engineering trainees. Possibly these courses are unpopular because they have been several big engineering factory closures in the past few years, but there are plenty of jobs going, particularly in engineering and in office work.

The London skill centres are concentrating in filling engineering places and increasing their training capacity in commercial skills. There are opportunities for men who, as boys, wanted to become craftsmen but did not get a chance, perhaps because trade was bad that year.

It is very likely there are thousands of such boys now among the 300,000 or so leaving school. Experience suggests that many employers with cash-flow problems will be cutting down on their training programmes so that fewer than in most years will be able to start on the road towards the life of a skilled craftsman. As a result, industry will feel the pinch in a few years if nothing is done about it.

Mr John Cassels has been

pondering this crucial problem ever since he became head of the TSA more than 18 months ago. The industrial training boards have done much to improve the quality of training but less to increase the quantity.

Government-financed training centres can do something to fill the gap, but even for them there are problems in a recession. Men hesitate to spend six months, or whatever it may be, at a training centre if they do not think they will get a job at the end. Unions do not welcome men from training centres when they have apprentice-trained craftsmen out of work.

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Making sure there are enough skilled workers when the upturn comes

whether they are redundant or handicapped or married and wanting to get back to work, or immigrants, or just wanting a better job or a different job.

In London, where they have 3,000 extra training places this month to try to make the service better known. Mr Phillip Russell, general manager for the TSA in London, pointed out that they had 43,000 vacancies on their books, while there were twice as many unemployed Londoners without the skills needed to take them.

Yet the skill centres could not fill all their courses. A couple I visited found they were not getting enough engineering trainees. Possibly these courses are unpopular because they have been several big engineering factory closures in the past few years, but there are plenty of jobs going, particularly in engineering and in office work.

The London skill centres are concentrating in filling engineering places and increasing their training capacity in commercial skills. There are opportunities for men who, as boys, wanted to become craftsmen but did not get a chance, perhaps because trade was bad that year.

It is very likely there are thousands of such boys now among the 300,000 or so leaving school. Experience suggests that many employers with cash-flow problems will be cutting down on their training programmes so that fewer than in most years will be able to start on the road towards the life of a skilled craftsman. As a result, industry will feel the pinch in a few years if nothing is done about it.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts, equities unsettled by pound

Once again, stock markets were dominated yesterday by the persistent slide in the pound on the foreign exchange markets and the expectations that this pressure would force the Government to bring out its anti-inflation package.

Share prices dropped sharply during the morning, but a late rally in sterling, together with Mr Wilson's promise of firm action ahead, brought a strong recovery in leading industrial shares. Consumer stocks, however, remained depressed throughout the day, on the fear that price controls may be among the Government measures. The FT index fell

"Mediums" also fell by 1 point. But "longs" slipped back badly, with falls of between 1 and 1 points.

Among those to benefit from the late rally, ICI turned from 244p to 251p, a net 7p up. Bats, favoured because of its overseas earnings, rallied from 290p to 305p, a net 10p higher. Courtaulds (117p), Glaxo (320p after 307p), Beecham (260p after 254p) were all at or near their previous closing levels by the end of the day.

Last night's buyers were often bearish, who are expecting these major exporters to rally quite sharply when the

Government announces its anti-inflation measures.

But there was less comfort for shares in store, food and other consumer shares, where Marks & Spencer fell to 186p, Boots to 191p, British Home Stores to 285p and J. Lyons to 140p.

Heavy engineering issues restricted losses to a few pence. Hawker (236p) and Vickers (119p) saw little selling pressure. Metal Box (218p) remained depressed by the rights issue.

The likely prospect of cuts in public spending continued to weaken building and contractor shares, such as Taylor Woodrow,

down to 250p ahead of the half-time report, Marchwiel and G. Wimpey.

Company news played a subdued role. Granada "A" held steady after the interim report but neither Allied Retailers nor Ratners (Jewellers) made much headway after their respective trading statements.

Still unsettled by rights issue rumours, bank shares slid lower. Properties and insurances also shared in the market misery.

But oils, favoured because of their overseas currency advantages, held up well. BP ended only 5p off at 498p.

Bid speculators were buying shares of AD International yesterday, pushing them up to 95p ahead of tomorrow's board meeting. The City is eager for developments regarding the offer from Densply International of a minimum of 90p a share.

N Sea stocks remained active, with National Carbonising at 47p initially after reports, quoted here, that the Nialan field is to be upgraded.

Gold shares opened well but turned cautious ahead of news from the second bullion auction held by the United States Treasury.

Equity turnover on Friday totalled £56.7m (15,569). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, Glaxo new, Boots, BP, EMI, Grand Metropolitan, ICI, Phoenix new, Barclays Bank, Midland Bank and Bats.

Shares in Dunford & Elliott lost 3p to 40p after a warning from the chairman that a "significant reduction" in profits cannot be avoided in the latter half of the trading year.

to 287.2 (down 8.4) in mid-morning. But the final rally left the index at 291.8, a net fall of 3.8.

Turnover was relatively light, especially for the first day of a new account. Recorded bargains totalled 6,461.

Gilts were disturbed about the further decline in the pound. There are fears that the authorities may be forced to raise interest rates or call for special deposits to tighten conditions in financial markets.

"Shorts" were generally 1 point lower, with selling described as quite heavy.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Alfred Retailers (10p) Fin	3.41	2.68	29.8	4.41	4.08
W. W. Ball & Sons (25p) Int	0.75	0.69	1.10	—	1.4
Barracuda Inv (50p) Int	9.79	8.97	—	—	23.74
Bridgewater Ests (50p) Int	2.0	1.75	—	—	2.25
Cronite Group (25p) Int	0.73	0.73	1/9	2.34	2.22
Davenport Kiltwest (10p) Fin	2.34	2.22	—	—	1.03
Fraternal Ests (5p)	Nil	1.03	—	—	2.33
Grange Trust (25p) Int	1.2	1.2	1.10	—	1.47
Hudson Bay Mining Q'ly	40c	40c	29.7	—	160c
J. & H.S. Jackson (5p) Int	0.19	0.4	30.7	0.69	0.6
Marshall's Halifax (25p) Fin	0.35	0.5	29.8	—	0.7
McClery L'Amie (25p) Int	0.73	0.75	1/9	4.26	3.92
Prop Inv & Fin (5p) Int	Nil	2.1	—	—	2.1
Property Partners (25p) Int	0.73	0.52	22.8	1.32	1.05
Ratners (Jewellers) (10p) Fin	1.73	1.79	19/9	2.85	2.62
Vm Reed (25p)	2.44	1.32	—	2.44	1.32
Robinson Rits (20p) Int	2.12	1.93	1/10	—	3.96
S.G.B. Group (25p) Int	2.0	1.8	8/10	4.0	4.0
Vectis Stone (10p) Int	0.46	0.46	8/8	—	1.13

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54, c Cents a share.

Allied Retailers is back in its stride

Dramatic pre-tax profits of Allied Retailers climbed from £1.47m to £1.86m in the year to March 31, thanks to a dramatic second half leap from £770,000 to £1.34m. Equally encouraging, the board reports a "considerable" gain in both sales and profits in the first quarter of 1975. A record result is predicted for the half-year.

The dividend rises from 6p to 6.74p.

Ratners (Jewellers) raised sales by 43 per cent to £6.63m, and profits before tax by 20 per cent to £1.08m, both new peaks. The dividend duly rises from 3.85p gross to 4.34p gross, there is to be a one-for-one scrip issue and sales in the current year are "substantially" higher.

Cronite warning

The pre-tax profits of Cronite Group for the six months to March 31 rose from £105,000 to £203,000, but the second half is expected to show a material downturn, and interim is cut from 1.12p to 1.1p gross.

Demand is shrinking and order books are shortening. The depression in Europe has also affected the metal merchant activities.

Jackson jumps

Metal merchant J. & H. B. Jackson turn in record pre-tax profits of £851,000 in the half year to March 31. They are 51 per cent up. A second interim of 0.15p has been declared, making the year's total 0.7p

against 0.6p. The board says it is difficult to forecast but the second half profits will be bigger than those for the same 1973-74 months, meaning a fresh record year.

Curb on Marshalls

Despite heavier interest charges the pre-tax profits of Marshalls (Halifax), the concrete product maker, rose from £1.17m to a record £1.2m in the year to last March. Earnings a share emerged at 10.7p against 10.52p and the total dividend rises from 5.8p to 6.56p with a final of 5p. The group is ahead so far this year but cash resources are under pressure. Capital spending is being pruned.

Cons Comm delay

Publication of Consolidated Commercial accounts will be delayed until early September. The group was recently acquired by Rubislaw Investment Trust in a recommended deal, but the directors have now decided to revalue certain assets, so that provision can be made in the accounts. The board is also seeking tax advice.

Terminal bonuses up

Reflecting the upturn in the market this year, increased terminal bonuses are announced by two life offices. The Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Soc has restored the bonus to its former level and says that its increase will take effect from July 1. It will apply to each year that the policy has been in force.

Bonuses were not paid in the first 10 years.

Scottish Widows has increased the bonus payable during the period from July 1 to December 31 this year.

PIE cuts borrowing

Bank overdrafts of Property Investment & Finance have been slashed from £7.5m to £2.3m in the year to March 31. But the savings in interest charges will not appear until the current year. The group made a pre-tax loss of £1.73m against a profit of £91,000 in the year to last March. Earnings a share were £0.11m against £0.13m. There is no dividend against 2.1p.

Newman Inds up

The pre-tax profit of Newman Industries in the first half of this year "will exceed that

achieved in the comparable period of 1974," Mr Alan Bartlett, chairman, said at yesterday's annual meeting. He added that "Present orders in hand are not encouraging," but the group is strong overseas. It is also arranged in principle to medium term bank loan.

Associate deals

SEALING MOTOR has acquired 35,000 shares at 24p and 40,000 at 20p. The group is a subsidiary of T. J. B. & Co. Ltd.

DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIES

Mr J. D. Lake, chairman, is seeking re-election. Mr H. R. Heath will take his place. Shareholders to be asked that £5.00 be paid Mr Lake on his retirement and another £5.00 towards the vision of his further plans.

Issues & Loans

Barnet's chances with 134 and 14 pc stocks

Barnet Corporation, which is coming to the market with two £4m, medium-sized issues, of stock, could scarcely have chosen a crisper time to unveil its funds. But yesterday's fall in the gilt-market does not necessarily mean that both stocks will finish up in the hands of the underwriters at the end of the week.

Clearly much will depend on just what happens to gilts over the next two days, but, barring calamity, the £4m issue of 14 per cent redeemable stock, 1984-85, has its attractions—on the score of its high coupon and the fact that it is the only corporation stock (apart from an AMC issue) with this maturity. The 134 per cent 1980 stock has the merit of a high coupon, too, but it scarcely

looks cheap in gross redemption yield terms against issues such as Lincolns.

\$25m loan to CSR

CSR Ltd (formerly Colonia Sugar) plans to raise \$25m (£11.3m) in five-year notes on the international market. It is CSR's first Eurodollar issue. Existing market conditions are said to indicate a 9 1/2 per cent coupon. The offer is being handled by Warburgs, together with Schroeder Wagg, together with Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Commerzbank AG and others.

HESTAR

Acceptances received for 93 per cent of the £4.36 million share offering by Hestair, a subsidiary of ECGD loans

Export Credits Guarantee Dept. has backed a £26.4m loan arranged by Hambro & Co. Royal Bank of Scotland and Bank of Scotland, to help finance a deep-water drill ship. It has also guaranteed a £10m loan to a shipyard in Poland made to East Handlowy W. Warszawa.

33 pc rise in copper mine capacity seen

An increase of 33 per cent in world copper mine capacity during the next five years is projected in a new survey published by the International Wrought Copper Council.

The survey sees an increase in mine capacities from 9.2m metric tons at the end of 1975 to 12.3m tonnes in 1980. In the same period, mine capacities are projected to rise by 28 per cent from 9.8m tonnes to 12.6m. Refinery capacities are seen rising from the 10.7m tonnes level to 13.3m, a 24 per cent increase.

In the western world alone, it is considered that mine capacities will rise from 7.3m tonnes to 9.9m over the same period, an increase of 34 per cent, but that increases in smelter capacities will amount to only 26 per cent, rising from 7.9m tonnes to 10m.

Refinery capacity in the western world is seen rising from 8.6m tonnes to 10.5m over the five-year period, a rise of only 22 per cent.

This latest survey includes, for the first time, a section covering the communist countries but for the majority of these countries lack of information has made it difficult to give forward predictions.

In the case of the Soviet Union mine capacity is seen rising in the 1975-80 period from 1.35m tonnes to 1.85m, an increase of 37 per cent; smelter capacity from 1.36m tonnes to 1.85m, an increase of 36 per cent, and refinery capacity increasing 33 per cent from 1.5m tonnes to 2m.

In an analysis of copper as a long-term investment, G. C. Douglas (Metals) Ltd, an independent brokerage house which trades through Rudolf Wolff, recommend that a holding of copper metal provides a viable long-term investment with the strong possibility of very marked increase in value and a limited downside risk.

They point out that when the anticipated economic upturn takes place, demand for copper, and thus its price, will be one of the first to react and move up, and that present holders of stock are not interested in selling at low levels so that when demand picks up available supplies will be found to be much less than statistically indicated.

Douglas suggest that £475-£500 a tonne is the lowest realistic level to which copper could fall in the next three to six months—approximately 10 per cent from current levels. But if there is a recovery in the United States, a rise in the LME price of 70-100 per cent within 12 months, and in excess of the previous 1974 high within two to two-and-a-half years becomes a distinct probability.

The law and the arbitrators

An assurance that the law is constantly being adapted by Parliament and within permissible limits, by the courts to meet contemporary needs, commercial and otherwise, was given by Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, in London last week when he opened the conference on commercial arbitration in commodity trades.

He said that any fears that there might be reluctance to make changes that might be recommended as a result of the discussions were groundless. Within the limits of public policy, it was desirable that the law should be framed to allow arbitrations to be conducted in the way the parties wanted them to be conducted and for resulting awards to be effectively enforceable in as many countries as possible.

Professor Clive Schmitthoff, Visiting Professor of International Business Law at City

University and the University of Kent, who spoke on international developments, said that a notable feature of the Graft and Feed Trade Association's arbitration rules was that they provided for "arbitration in London".

The international ramifications and world-wide importance of Graft, and the facility of modern air travel, raised the question whether this provision was still in keeping with the spirit of the time.

He could see no legal or factual obstacle to holding an arbitration under Graft's rules in Paris, although there might be language difficulties as, because of the supervisory role of the English courts, a Graft arbitration would always have to be conducted in English.

It should, however, be provided that a Graft arbitration should take place in London "unless the parties and the arbitrators unanimously agree otherwise".

Mrs Pamela Croft, Graft's arbitration secretary, in a paper on current practices, said one of the worst problems was the delay in hearing appeals. Graft currently had 800 appeals awaiting hearings.

A danger arising was that some parties, aware of the advantage of delaying payment of an award by lodging an appeal, were doing so when it was not always necessary. But there was no one who could decide whether such appeals were frivolous or unworthy.

Mr Aat Braakenburg, Dutch commodity trader and shipowner, made some brisk comparisons between English and continental practice in arbitration.

He pointed out that basically disputes contain the contractual and the judicial elements and that in England, contrary to most other countries, the judicial element gets the emphasis and the parties are not allowed to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts.

He recommended that the supervisory role of the English courts should be limited or amended, with the emphasis on scrutiny of the award on formal grounds only. Stricter rules should be given concerning procedures and awards.

Role of courts defended

Mr Robert Goff, QC, defended the role of the courts. The procedure under which arbitrators could be compelled to state their awards in the form of a special case, and so did not have the power to make final decisions on points of law, ensured that the constant and wide-ranging body of legal decisions on points of commercial law was available, for the guidance of all concerned with contracts governed by English law.

Wallace Jackson

Commodities Editor

Wall Street

New York, June 30.—On the New York Stock Exchange today shares opened firm and climbed sharply from earlier levels.

Analysts said the market was principally reacting to recent predictions from Government and private economists of an economic improvement some time in the second half of 1975.

Central bank gained \$1.5 billion in the week ending June 27, after a forecast of higher earnings in a published report.

OVERSEAS GROWTH GAVE OZALID A RECORD 1974

Ozalid Group Holdings Limited
Report & Accounts 1974



Group Results in Brief	1974	1973
Turnover	£79,755	£63,100
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	8,942	7,361
Shareholders' interests	28,659	21,859
Total net assets employed	47,495	38,406
Percentage return before taxation on shareholders' interests	34.3%	32.0%
Percentage return before taxation and interest on total net assets employed	23.1%	21.5%
Earnings per share	17.3p	15.9p
Equivalent Gross Dividend per Ordinary share	8.1p	7.2p

Extracts from the Chairman's address to shareholders

In his address to shareholders, Mr. N. J. Kiely states that increased turnover and profits in 1974, achieved despite the adverse economic conditions, were due in no small measure to continued expansion of trade overseas. The Board is recommending a final dividend of 3.13p, the maximum possible which, with the related tax credit, will give a total gross dividend for the year of 8.05p, compared with 7.16p for 1973.

Acquisitions continued on a somewhat lower level, with three trade houses being acquired in Sweden, and J. Edwards and Co. (Preston) Limited, printers and stationers, being acquired in the U.K. In July, by means of an exchange of shares, an association was formed with I.C.I. Limited and its subsidiary Bexford Limited whereby the company acquired a 25% stake in Bexford, and I.C.I. now holds approximately 12% of the Company's Ordinary Share Capital.

The Monopolies Commission enquiry into the supply of Diazo sensitized materials in the U.K. is still in progress and the outcome is awaited with interest. The point has been made that the use of the Diazo copying process has declined steadily in recent years, especially in the business office field, with indications now of a gradual erosion in the drawing office market. It currently accounts for approximately 10% of the Group's worldwide turnover.

A large part of the Group's research and development effort has been devoted to replacing declining processes; and to diversifications outside reprographics, but having allied technology, such as Safetykling, a self-adhesive film applied to windows to minimize the scatter of broken glass in the event of a nearby explosion.

Though every effort will be made to maintain the progress of the Group, it is recognised that, in the continuing uncertain and difficult trading conditions, 1975 will prove to be a testing time for maintaining the upward trend in profitability.

The Board express their thanks for the loyal co-operation and support given by the Group's 6,500 employees in all areas of the world.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Company's offices at Langston Road, Loughton, Essex, at 12 noon on Thursday, 24th July 1975. For a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts 1974, please fill and send in the coupon below.

To: The Secretary, Ozalid Group Holdings Limited, Langston Road, Loughton, Essex IG10 3TH.

Please send me a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts 1974.

Name

Address

OZALID GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

مكتبة من الأناضول

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bank Base Rates

Bank of England	9.5%
Barclays Bank	9.5%
Bank of Scotland	9.5%
Bank of Ireland	9.5%
Bank of Cyprus	9.5%
Bank of Greece	9.5%
Bank of Spain	9.5%
Bank of Portugal	9.5%
Bank of France	9.5%
Bank of Germany	9.5%
Bank of Italy	9.5%
Bank of Netherlands	9.5%
Bank of Belgium	9.5%
Bank of Luxembourg	9.5%
Bank of Switzerland	9.5%
Bank of Austria	9.5%
Bank of Czech Republic	9.5%
Bank of Slovakia	9.5%
Bank of Hungary	9.5%
Bank of Poland	9.5%
Bank of Yugoslavia	9.5%
Bank of Bulgaria	9.5%
Bank of Romania	9.5%
Bank of USSR	9.5%

MIDDLE EAST SALES

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TELEX-£25 p.a.

It's your business that counts. A Telex Institute of your own. When you should consider Telex as a cost-effective means of communication. Now is the time to call your Telex Institute and get your Telex service.

European prices (midday indicators)

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	100kg	125.00
Barley	100kg	115.00
Oats	100kg	105.00
Rye	100kg	110.00
Maize	100kg	120.00
Sorghum	100kg	118.00
Millet	100kg	112.00
Buckwheat	100kg	110.00
Rice	100kg	130.00
Wheat	100kg	125.00
Barley	100kg	115.00
Oats	100kg	105.00
Rye	100kg	110.00
Maize	100kg	120.00
Sorghum	100kg	118.00
Millet	100kg	112.00
Buckwheat	100kg	110.00
Rice	100kg	130.00

Foreign Exchange

Sterling closed at its weakest ever, although a closing rally took it off the session's lows. Dealers said the pound met persistent although moderate selling pressure, initially from Switzerland but later from most European centres and possibly the Middle East.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate
New York	1.93
London	1.00
Frankfurt	1.85
Paris	1.75
Geneva	1.70
Basel	1.65
Zurich	1.60
Brussels	1.55
Amsterdam	1.50
Stockholm	1.45
Copenhagen	1.40
Helsinki	1.35
Tallinn	1.30
Riga	1.25
Vilnius	1.20
Kiev	1.15
Moscow	1.10

Forward Levels

Month	Rate
1 month	1.95
3 months	1.98
6 months	2.00
9 months	2.02
12 months	2.05

Wheat Council in week-long session

The International Wheat Council began a week-long session in London yesterday. It will make an in-depth study of the world wheat outlook for 1975-76 and receive a progress report on its preparatory group.

Discount market

Day-to-day credit finally proved more difficult to find than had been anticipated in the discount market yesterday. The Bank of England's discount window was one of two houses at the minimum lending rate until today.

Money Market Rates

Instrument	Rate
3 months	10.5%
6 months	10.75%
9 months	11.0%
12 months	11.25%

Pound weakness prompts sharp rises in sugar

SUGAR futures rose sharply yesterday prompted mainly by the weakness in sterling. August advanced £23.50 on Friday to £157 and October was £23.25 up to £152.25. The London daily price was £10 up on Friday at £145.

Commodities

Commodity	Price
Wheat	125.00
Barley	115.00
Oats	105.00
Rye	110.00
Maize	120.00
Sorghum	118.00
Millet	112.00
Buckwheat	110.00
Rice	130.00

UK metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (in tonnes, unless otherwise stated) were: COPPER 234,000 (up 10,675); ALUMINUM 1,124,000 (down 1,475); ZINC 1,480,000 (down 1,000); LEAD 1,480,000 (down 1,000).

THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS WILL BE OPENED AND CLOSED ON THURSDAY, 3RD JULY 1975

12 1/2 per cent TREASURY LOAN, 1995

ISSUE OF £500,000,000 AT £88.50 PER CENT PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 15TH MAY AND 15TH NOVEMBER

This Loan is an investment falling within Part I of the First Schedule to the Treasury Management Act 1966, and is subject to the provisions of that Act. The Loan will be repaid at par on 15th November 1995. The Loan will be issued in the form of stock which will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Warrant which will be held by the holder of the stock. The interest on the stock will be payable half-yearly on 15th May and 15th November. The interest will be payable in sterling or in pounds sterling, at the option of the holder. The interest will be payable in sterling or in pounds sterling, at the option of the holder. The interest will be payable in sterling or in pounds sterling, at the option of the holder.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

For use by Banker or Stockbroker claiming commission—

12 1/2 per cent TREASURY LOAN, 1995

ISSUE OF £500,000,000 AT £88.50 PER CENT TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

1/We request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 27th June 1975

The sum of £ being the amount required for payment in full (namely £88.50 for every £100 of the Loan applied for). I/We declare that the applicant(s) is/are not a resident outside the United Kingdom or a person(s) resident outside those territories.

SIGNATURE July 1975 PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

SURNAME AND DESIGNATION MR/MRS/MISS OR TITLE FIRST NAME(S) IN FULL ADDRESS IN FULL

Applications must be for £100 of the Loan or a multiple thereof, and should be lodged at the Bank of England, New Street, London, EC4A 3DF, or at any of the following branches: Bank of England, P.O. Box 13, Donaghall Place, Belfast, BT1 9BX, from Messrs. Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 8AN; or at any of the following branches: Bank of Ireland, 100, The Quadrant, Dublin, D02 X1A2; Bank of Scotland, 100, The Quadrant, Edinburgh, EH1 1AB; Bank of Cyprus, 100, The Quadrant, Nicosia, CY-1015; Bank of Greece, 100, The Quadrant, Athens, GR-11527; Bank of Spain, 100, The Quadrant, Madrid, ES-28014; Bank of Portugal, 100, The Quadrant, Lisbon, PT-1201; Bank of France, 100, The Quadrant, Paris, FR-75001; Bank of Germany, 100, The Quadrant, Frankfurt, DE-60001; Bank of Italy, 100, The Quadrant, Rome, IT-00187; Bank of Netherlands, 100, The Quadrant, Amsterdam, NL-1017CA; Bank of Belgium, 100, The Quadrant, Brussels, BE-1050; Bank of Luxembourg, 100, The Quadrant, Luxembourg, LU-1011; Bank of Switzerland, 100, The Quadrant, Zurich, CH-8001; Bank of Austria, 100, The Quadrant, Vienna, AT-1010; Bank of Czech Republic, 100, The Quadrant, Prague, CZ-11000; Bank of Slovakia, 100, The Quadrant, Bratislava, SK-81100; Bank of Hungary, 100, The Quadrant, Budapest, HU-1051; Bank of Poland, 100, The Quadrant, Warsaw, PL-00-001; Bank of Yugoslavia, 100, The Quadrant, Belgrade, YU-11000; Bank of Bulgaria, 100, The Quadrant, Sofia, BG-1000; Bank of Romania, 100, The Quadrant, Bucharest, RO-06000; Bank of USSR, 100, The Quadrant, Moscow, RU-125000.

Company	Price
British Petroleum	125.00
Shell	120.00
Esso	115.00
BP	110.00
Shell	105.00
Esso	100.00
BP	95.00
Shell	90.00
Esso	85.00
BP	80.00

Company	Price
British Petroleum	125.00
Shell	120.00
Esso	115.00
BP	110.00
Shell	105.00
Esso	100.00
BP	95.00
Shell	90.00
Esso	85.00
BP	80.00

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Company	Price
British Petroleum	125.00
Shell	120.00
Esso	115.00
BP	110.00
Shell	105.00
Esso	100.00
BP	95.00
Shell	90.00
Esso	85.00
BP	80.00

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

هكذا من الأصل

1971	14578	(14.01%)	122.32	(62.03%)
1970	14578	(14.01%)	118.75	(26.05%)

Rate Interest Yield.

£4,000 plus Appointments

St Charles Youth Treatment Centre Deputy Director

The post is open to those with good professional qualifications in the social work or educational fields. Experience in dealing with adolescents in a residential setting, together with ability to provide a high standard of leadership, and to contribute to the development of new concepts in the residential care of children, is essential. Starting salary will be within the range £5,635 and £6,175. Non-contributory pension scheme. Accommodation will be provided on site.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 25 July 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1TB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-339 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref.

Department of Health and Social Security

ACCOUNTANT

Required to take over from accountant at boarding schools, colleges and trusts. Salary £4,000, plus. Particulars from Secretary, M.C.S., Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

£4,800
NATIONAL CO. for experienced Man-agement Accountant.

£4,000
ART LONDON PAINT CO. for part qual. ACCA. Assistant Site Manager.

£4,250+
MEDICINE CO. for experienced Assistant Site Manager.

£5,000
2ST LONDON ENGINEER for experienced ACCA/Information of these and top quality work at DUNLOP & SMOOK (Tyres and more) 0884 7 and 01-580 8777.

MANCHESTER SOLICITORS need a SENIOR LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Litigation, mainly of a commercial nature. Minimum 5 years' experience. Salary £5,000 negotiable.

General Medical Council SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Scale £4,510-£5,110. Applications are invited for the post. Initial duties are to be concerned with the administration of the Council. Previous experience in administration essential. Only by letter, giving details of references to General Medical Council, 44 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 3DF.

Every Tuesday is £4,000 plus appointments day.

Every Friday is £6,000 plus appointments day.

For details, or to book your advertisement, ring The Times Appointments Team

1-278 9161
Our Manchester Office
081-834 1234

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Based at Head Office in central Leeds the successful applicant will be responsible to the Solicitor, who reports direct to the Chief Executive. The work will be challenging and varied in a strong unit providing a central legal service for the Authority's entire organisation. An aptitude for advocacy would be an advantage, together with previous public service experience. Salary will be within Grade 8 (£4115-£4599) (under review). Application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, Yorkshire Water Authority, West Riding House, 67, Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA. To whom they should be returned not later than 11th July, 1975, quoting the vacancy reference number RN 170.

YORKSHIRE WATER AUTHORITY

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY MANAGER SOCIAL AFFAIRS RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The Department works to specialist committees on a variety of projects in the field of Industrial Relations including incomes policy, distribution of income and wealth, low pay, industrial productivity bargaining and employee participation.

Candidates should combine a wide knowledge of industrial relations and social affairs issues with a thorough knowledge of research techniques. Essentials are the ability to train and supervise research assistants, and to administer a department which often works to tight deadlines.

Salary in the region of £5,000 per annum.

Applications to Deputy Director for Personnel, CBI, 21 Torrill Street, London SW1H 9LF.

Probate Manager

Solicitors in the South of Ireland require a Manager to take charge of Probate and Trust Department.

The person appointed will have experience of Probate practice, administration of estates, investment management and knowledge of current forms of Capital Taxation.

Initial salary negotiable and if required Seaside family Bungalow available.
Box 2957 M, The Times.

Greater London Arts Association New Appointment

The present Director, Harry West, is to retire on 30th June 1976 and the Association is considering the nature of the Senior Professional post. In relation to artistic needs, recent developments, and the changing role of this regional arts association.

The salary will be negotiable within the professional and LA chief officer scales. Information will be available in late July for those who request it.

Envelopes should be marked 'Confidential' and addressed to the Correspondent, Greater London Arts Association, 25/31 Tavistock Place, WC1H 9SF.

PUBLISHING Edward Arnold (Australia) require EXECUTIVE

aged 30-40, with experience of selling and general administration. Excellent prospects. Expanding company based in Melbourne.

Apply in writing to E. A. Hamilton, Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., 25 HBB Street, London W1X 8LL.

Natural Environment Research Council

British Antarctic Survey

Applications are invited for a newly-created post in

Palaeomagnetism

to study the post-Palaeozoic tectonic history of the Antarctic Peninsula. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. or equivalent research experience in palaeomagnetism and will be expected to undertake field work for periods of 4-6 months. The successful candidate will undertake original research, generally in conjunction with isotopic and geochemical studies being carried out by and in cooperation with the Survey. The post will be based at the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Birmingham. Appointment will initially be on a three-year contract at H.S.O. or S.S.O. level.

Salary £3,254-£5,778 per annum.

For further details and application form, please write, stating full qualifications and experience, to:

The Establishment Officer,
British Antarctic Survey,
2 All Saints Passage,
CAMBRIDGE CB2 3LS.

NORTHERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Applications are invited for the following posts from suitable qualified or experienced individuals either within or outside the National Health Service, but preference will be given, in the first place, to candidates from within the National Health Service.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (Clerical Services)

Under the general direction of an Assistant Secretary (Head of Section), Principal Administrative Assistant will provide administrative support to Regional Officers concerned with the provision of clinical services.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (Secretariat and Office Services)

The Principal Administrative Assistant will give general secretarial and administrative support to the Regional Health Authority and Regional Team of Officers.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (Planning)

To provide senior support to the Project Administrator in his roles of administrator member and co-ordinator of the region's multi-disciplinary planning liaison team with Newcastle Area Health Authority (Planning) and administrator member and secretary of the Project Team for the re-development of Scheme One of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SALARY SCALE 9 £4,008-£5,367 p.a. with effect from 1st July, 1975.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from Regional Personnel Officer, Northern Regional Health Authority, Benfield Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE5 4PY.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 18th July, 1975.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

to join the staff by October if possible

The Institute is a small independent organization for research and information on international security problems. Its membership and activities are international.

The Assistant Director will conduct and co-ordinate research, prepare conferences and take charge of one of the Institute's major publications. He need not be a British subject, but the ability to work with a small international staff is essential, as is a perfect command of spoken and written English. Academic and some administrative experience is required. Salary will be negotiable but commensurate with the responsibilities.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and references should be marked confidential and sent by Monday, 4 August to: The Director, IIS, 18 Adam Street, London WC2N 6AL.

Appoint The Times to fill your Engineering vacancies

Have you vacancies in the Engineering field you wish to fill? If so, "The Times" is the ideal medium for your recruitment advertising. Because, apart from "The Times" being well known as a highly effective medium for recruitment advertising in general, on 10th July, 1975, we are running another successful Recruitment Feature devoted solely to Engineering entitled:

FOCUS ON ENGINEERING VACANCIES

The Feature will be read by specialised personnel involved in all aspects of Engineering.

For example: 7,000 Civil and Structural Engineers read "The Times"; as do 5,000 Mechanical Engineers, 7,000 Electronic and Electrical Engineers, 6,000 Draughtsmen and 9,000 other assorted Technical Engineers.

In fact, your recruitment advertisement in the July Feature will be seen by over 40,000 skilled personnel in the Engineering field.

You can find the right person for the job for as little as £8.90 per soc (semi-display) or £10.50 per soc full display. Copy must be received by 12 noon, Wednesday, 9th July.

Advertise in "The Times". Where it pays you to advertise.

For further information and advertising details, ring The Times Appointments Team 01-278 9161. Manchester: 061-834 1234.

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

An interesting appointment with scope for wider responsibilities



ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

CITY

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK

c. £5,000

We invite applications from candidates, aged 30-38, who have acquired a minimum of 3 years' practical experience in commerce or industry, at least 18 months of which must have been in the direct administration of property. Responsibilities, apart from day to day office services administration, will involve the organisation of the opening of new offices covering lease negotiations (liaising with surveyors, architects and controlling all other facets through completion). Candidates must have tact and diplomacy and an acute eye for detail. Salary negotiable, circa £5,000 + low cost house mortgage facility; non contributory pension scheme; free life assurance; free B.U.P.A.; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference AAM3630/TT, to the Managing Director.

An interesting and challenging appointment with opportunity for further responsibility in the short term



PERSONNEL TRAINING OFFICER

CITY

LEADING INTERNATIONAL BANK

c. £5,500

Applications are invited from candidates, preferably university graduates aged 26-32, with at least eighteen months' practical experience in organising training programmes and leading courses for personnel up to junior management level in a commercial or financial organisation. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Personnel Manager for all aspects of the training function. Identification of training needs and the design and organisation of short courses in modern management disciplines and effective communication skills are of particular importance. Close liaison will be maintained with senior management. Essential qualities are an ability to communicate widely at all levels, energy and resourcefulness as well as a purposeful and tactful manner. Initial salary negotiable circa £5,500. Excellent benefits, including low interest mortgage facilities, non-contributory pension and life insurance scheme, BUPA, 4 weeks' holiday, etc. Applications in strict confidence, under reference PTO 3628/TT, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD ST., LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL: 01-588 3576 or 01-588 3588. TELEX: 887374

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY HEAD OF SOCIAL WORK

This is a challenging new senior post in a voluntary organisation with a wide range of well established personal social services for cerebral palsied people of all ages and their families. The Head of Social Work will be responsible for organising and administering the Social Work Department; for maintaining and developing professional standards and skills; for organising in-service training and student placements; for advising and liaising with social work training agencies; for developing new ways of working with individuals and groups both within the Society's residential Family Services and Assessment Centre in central London and elsewhere. The Society maintains close links with Government departments, local authorities and other voluntary organisations and has progressive and dynamic attitudes towards work with handicapped people.

The successful applicant will be a qualified social worker with extensive experience of social work at both field and administrative level. He/she must have considerable leadership skills and the ability to work as a senior member of a professional team. The Society currently employs 36 social workers based in London and in regional offices throughout England and Wales.

The post is based at the Society's Family Services and Assessment Centre in London and some travelling will be involved.

Salary within P.O. Range 1, £4,071-£5,241 (including London Weightings) plus threshold payments.

Applications in writing to Miss M. R. Morgan,

Controller of Personal Social Services,

The Spastics Society,

16 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 5HQ,

quoting ref. SS 1454.



Lawyer

Our Shipping Department, which provides sea transportation to the BP Group, is currently operating around 10% of the world tanker fleet.

The Department requires a Lawyer to join a small unit providing a legal advisory and claims handling service in matters arising out of the Group's maritime activities. He or she should be a Barrister or Solicitor, and the preferred age range is from 25 to 30 years. Previous experience of similar work would be an advantage.

The post is located in our London Head Office, but opportunities for travel overseas do arise. The company operates a non-contributory pension scheme, and re-location assistance will be given if required.

Please write for an application form not later than 18th July, quoting reference A48, to:

The Manager, Central Recruitment,
The British Petroleum Company Limited,
Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 9BU.

Win a £500 Holiday

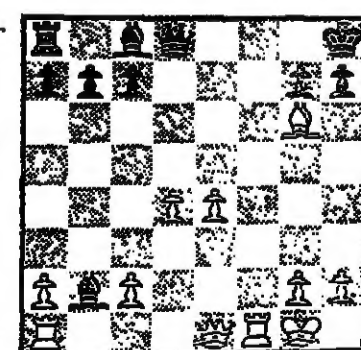
THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS PAGES CHESS COMPETITION

Planning your next move in chess, as in your career can be critical. In this chess position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation, White's next move is the key to his winning, against any move by Black.

HOW TO ENTER

Write down on a sheet of paper the continuation moves that force a win for White and accompany it with a composed game or position using a similar check-mating idea.

The prize will be awarded to the sender of the entry that in the opinion of the judge contains the complete, correct solution together with a composed game or position with the continuation moves that best illustrate another application of the idea employed by White in winning from the diagram position. Send your complete solution and composed game or position with the completed entry form to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT.



THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winner 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

Name _____
Address _____
Telephone No: _____

The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition,
12 Coley St., London WC9 9YT.

